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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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TRIED TO KILL M'PHERSON

A Blind Man Attempted to Assassinate the ex-Senator.

HE DEMANDED RESTITUTION.

William B. Van Aken Arrested in New York City on a Charge of Threatening the Life of the Distinguished New Jerseyman—Demanded Immediate Settlement of a Lawsuit He Had Brought.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—William Van Aken, who long ago was rich and powerful, but who is now aged, destitute and blind, attempted on Tuesday to murder John R. McPherson, for eighteen years a United States Senator from New Jersey and since 1875 a conspicuous figure in National affairs.

Years of brooding had imbued Van Aken with the belief that the man whose life he tried to take was the author of all his misery. That his desperate effort failed was because of his blindness and because of the prompt action of Edw. T. Low, Mr. McPherson's Private Secretary, who fought with the crazed man for four or five minutes and wrested from him the revolver he was trying to use.

The blind man was arrested and is locked up in the Tombs. A friend of his, who is unknown, and who may or may not have known something of Van Aken's intent to kill Mr. McPherson, led the old man to the latter senator's office, where the deed was attempted, but he escaped during the struggle.

Senator McPherson is now president of the Western Stock Yards Company, with offices on the fourth floor of the Aldridge building. He occupies an inner office on that floor. The outer office is used by his secretary, Edward P. Low.

It appears that Van Aken has a long standing grievance against McPherson. As far back as 1878 McPherson bought some land in New Jersey from Van Aken and paid him for it. Van Aken appears to have been content with the bargain for nearly twenty years, for he never said anything until about three months ago, when he started an action against the ex-Senator for the recovery of something like $283,000, which he alleged was owing to him. Mr. McPherson was astounded at the claim and repudiated it.

He had never seen Van Aken until he presented himself in his office in the Aldridge building. He did not recognize his visitor when he came in. Van Aken and his friend walked straight into McPherson office. Van Aken took a seat close to the ex-Senator, and his friend seated him himself in a far corner of the room.

"Look here," said the blind man. "I've come to settle this suit. I don't want any counsel or lawyer to do my business. I want to come to an arrangement with you." Ex-Senator McPherson replied that he did not desire to discuss the matter. Then Van Aken remarked in a menacing tone: "If you don't settle it, I will."

The ex-Senator suspected something and immediately jumped up. He was proceeding to the office of his secretary, Edward P. Low, when he says Van Aken grabbed McPherson's right arm with his left, threw his body, left side on, against the ex-Senator's and with his right hand felt in his hip pocket for a pistol.

The Secretary saw the impending danger and quickly grabbed Van Aken's hand while it was still in his pocket. He pressed with all his strength to keep it there, while Van Aken was equally determined to get the pistol clear of his pocket.

"Let go or I'll fire," shouted Van Aken, but Low pluckily held on to him and got the third finger of his left hand between the guard and the trigger so that it was impossible to discharge the weapon. Van Aken pressed the trigger so hard in his efforts to discharge the pistol that the flesh of Low's finger was badly lacerated. Van Aken's companion did not interfere one way or the other, except to say to McPherson: "Let him go. He won't hurt you." After that he made his escape.

Van Aken was arrested and arraigned before Magistrate Kudlich in the Tombs Police Court on a charge of, attempting to shoot ex-Senator McPherson. Van Aken, who is a middle-aged, stoutish man, with a closecut gray beard and thin hair, pleaded "Not guilty" to the charge.

ARMISTICE IN GREECE.

Turkey Yields to Russia, Backed by Bulgaria's Troops.

There was a sudden and unexpected change in the Greco-Turkish military and political situation when Russia quietly showed her hand and thereby forced Germany and Turkey out of the game, to all intents and purposes. Turkey, supported by Germany, was practically defying Russia, France, Austria, Great Britain and Italy, insisting upon the annexation of Thessaly, in addition to a huge war indemnity, and was determined to march upon Athens.

There came a rumor that Bulgaria was preparing to mobilize her forces. This caused alarm at the Sultan's palace, and the feeling of consternation was increased when the Porte received official advices announcing that orders had been issued for the partial mobilization of the Bulgarian Army. There was a hurried consultation of the Ministers. The war party was for further defiance, but in the end pacific counsels prevailed, for orders were telegraphed to Edhem Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief in Thessaly, to cease hostilities.

The peace negotiations will now be undertaken in real earnest, and the Greeks will most likely be spared any further humiliation.

A DRAMATIC SCENE.

A Prisoner Falls Down Dead in a California Court.

A dramatic scene occurred in a courtroom at Hollister, Cal., a few days ago. A man had been murdered, and Joe Pinedo, an ignorant Portuguese, was suspected of the crime. He was taken before the District Attorney for examination, and upon being questioned made several damaging admissions. When he saw that he was involving himself sweat poured from his forehead and he sought relief in declaring with great emphasis again and again that he had not killed Assauro. Finally he rose from his chair, and, pale as death, lifting his hands, he said solemnly: "May God strike me dead if I am guilty!" Like an answer to his appeal Pinedo's frame shook as from a spasm. He clutched the air for a moment and then sank down at the District Attorney's feet, dead. The doctor said it was heart disease, aggravated by excitement, but those who heard him cannot be convinced that he was not killed by the hand of God.

All the Camps Destroyed.

Zealand, one of the largest lumber camps in the White Mountain region, of New Hampshire, has been completely destroyed by fire. The camp consisted of three large mills, boarding-house, store and several dwelling houses, and was operated by Van Dyke & Sons. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

State Treasurer Impeached.

In the Florida House of Representatives a resolution impeaching State Treasurer C. B. Collins for malfeasance in office was adopted by a vote of 48; nays, none.

Two Boys Killed by a Trolley Car.

Two small boys, aged five and six years, respectively, sons of John Pajunski and George Germando, Poles, were killed by a trolley car at Scranton, Penn. The boys were coasting down the asphalt in a toy express wagon. The tongue droopped from their hands and overturned the wagon, throwing the boys on the track directly in front of the car. It was impossible for the motorman to stop.

Salisbury's Ultimatum.

Lord Salisbury, England's Prime Minister, said that Europe could not permit Christians to be made subjects of the Sultan of Turkey.

TWO MEN KILLED BY A MOB.

Many Shots Fired Into a Room Where a Woman and Two Children Were.

At the little shanty occupied by John Mitchell and his family, a few miles north of Mountain Grove, Mo., occurred a revolting crime, committed by an infuriated mob. Besides Mitchell and his wife and two babies, there were in the room Dave Mitchell, his brother, and a step-brother named Jack Cofman.

About 3.30 a. m. they were aroused by a loud rapping, and a fusillade of shots from revolvers and shotguns then came tearing through the frail wooden door. John Mitchell jumped out of bed, calling to his brother that he was shot. Staggering across the room to where his brother was, he sat down upon the edge of the bed.

By this time the mob had gone around the shanty and began pouring a volley of bullets through the little window, striking the already injured man in the face and chest. As he fell lifeless into the arms of his brother, Cofman rose up in bed only to meet a similar fate.

Dave Mitchell received slight wounds. About five days ago this same mob visited the Mitchell home, but found only Dave. Taking him into a clump of bushes, he was whipped with hickory switches until he became partly unconscious, and was told that should he be found in the neighborhood later he would be dealt with much worse. The Mitchells, it is alleged, have been guilty of petty thieving for some time. The immediate neighborhood, however, is highly indignant over the affair, and threaten to lynch any of the mob captured. There were about twenty men in the mob.

THOUSANDS PICK BERRIES.

Animated Scenes in the Strawberry Fields in Sarcoxie, Mo.

The strawberry picking season has opened up at Sarcoxie, Mo., with the greatest and in many respects the most picturesque gathering of people ever assembled in any community. The Sarcoxie Horticultural Association, controlling a farm of 1400 acres in strawberries, advertised for 10,000 pickers.

Their circulars were responded to by fully 20,000 people, who are now besieging the hotels and lodging houses of Sarcoxie. The overflow has been so great that thousands were forced to sleep upon the ground and prepare their meals in hastily improvised dugouts, or shanties, constructed of branches and leaves. The camps extend for miles up and down on both sides of Spring River.

Some of the men have seen better days, but poverty has forced them to leave the ranks of thousands of unemployed in large cities. The weather is favorable now, and the crop is being gathered very fast.

The first shipments are going now in carload lots to St. Paul and other Northern points. Train-load shipments will commence in a few days.

BANK MESSENGER MISSING.

Nearly $20,000 Cash and a $10,000 Certificate Disappear With Him.

Albert M. King, the nineteen-year-old messenger of the Boylston National Bank, at Washington and Essex streets, Boston, Mass., is missing, together with nearly $20,000 in cash and a ten-thousand-dollar United States certificate, not negotiable except between banks.

King started for the Clearing House at 10.15 a. m. to settle the balance existing between the bank and the Sub-Treasury, according to instructions, transacted other business involving something like $45,000. As he did not return to the bank by 1 o'clock the officials grew anxious and made a search for the messenger, besides invoking the aid of the police, but they were unable to ascertain his whereabouts.

King has been employed at the Boylston Bank about two years, coming highly recommended, and his honesty was never questioned. He has carried as much as $100,000 of the bank's money at a time on previous occasions, and has never lost a dollar.

$60,541,062 FIRE LOSSES.

Big Figures Presented at the Annual Meeting of Fire Underwriters.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters was held at the Board Rooms, New York City.

Reports of considerable importance were read and adopted from the various standing and special committees, and resolutions were acted upon concerning subjects germaine to the purpose of the organization. William B. Clark, President of the Board, delivered an address to the members.

The number of Board companies, he said, was now 109. The capital of the eighty-three American companies on the roll aggregate $42,520,125, with assets footing up $164,940,200, and the assets of the American and foreign companies together amount to $218,638,509. The premium receipts of the 109 Board members for 1896 were $111,603,124 and their losses $60,541,062.

HORRIBLE REVENGE OF TRAMPS.

They Burn to Death a Farmer, His Wife and Three Children.

News has reached Monticello, Ky., of the cremation of a farmer, Thomas Biddle, his wife and three children, living on White Oak Creek, across the line in Tennessee. Some tramps had asked permission of Biddle to build a fire in his barn to keep them warm during the night. Biddle refused to allow them to do this and ordered them to leave. The same night Biddle's house was destroyed by fire, and Biddle, his wife and three children were roasted alive. It is supposed the tramps applied the torch to the house out of revenge.

Senate Debate on Cuba.

The Morgan Cuban resolution was discussed all day in the Senate, the principal speakers being Messrs. Foraker, Cannon, Lindsay and Hoar. During a sensational part of the debate the fact was made public that the names of United States Consuls who have sent reports on the situation in Cuba are withheld because the President and Secretary of State fear they may be assassinated. Mr. Foraker declared himself in favor of action of some kind, and said direct intervention would be shorter and more Christian-like than recognition.

Turks Ignored the Armistice.

News of a fortnight's armistice, instead of quieting Greece, caused a general feeling of uneasiness, and the continued movements of the Turkish troops caused panic in many places. The Sultan was informed by the head of the Mahometan Church that it is the will of Allah that Thessaly be reunited to Turkey. The Turks followed up their victory at Domokos, attacked the Greeks at the Othrys Mountains, dislodged them from Aldinitza, and forced them to flee toward Mount Oerta.

Riot on a Mexican Ranch.

A riot took place among the peons on the Mendez hacienda, in Mexico, and before it could be stopped by the rural guards five men had been killed and twelve wounded. The trouble was caused by a peon refusing to divide a bottle of mescal with a comrade.

To Study Oriental Finances.

Former Senator Dubois and Senators Cannon and Pettigrew will sail July 2 for China and Japan. It is understood they go to study the financial question from the Oriental standpoint.

Cycling Notes.

The Marlborough House, London, contains a cycle room, where are kept the cycles of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the family.

An old man of seventy-five and his wife of seventy, in an English home for the aged, have petitioned the authorities to let them have a tandem bicycle.

Mayor McKisson, of Cleveland, Ohio, has vetoed the ordinance giving the wheelmen of that city the privilege of riding on the sidewalks of the unpaved streets.

General Hastings, the Governor of Pennsylvania, is a wheelman and a member of the League. He is enthusiastic on the benefits of cycling and promises support for the fraternity.

FOR AMERICANS IN CUBA.

The President Asks Congress for $50,000 for Relief of the Destitute.

SENATE GRANTS THE REQUEST.

The Upper House Passes a Joint Resolution Appropriating $50,000 for the Distressed Citizens of This Country—Action of the House—Bailey, of Texas, Offers a Belligerency Resolution.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—President McKinley sent to Congress a message recommending an appropriation of not less than $50,000 for the relief of starving Americans in Cuba. The Senate promptly passed Mr. Gallinger's joint resolution appropriating $50,000 for the purpose. In the House Mr. Bailey objected to the resolution unless unanimous consent were given to an amendment recognizing Cuban belligerency. The resolution went over. The President's message is as follows:

"To the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States:

"Official information from our Consuls in Cuba establishes the fact that a large number of American citizens in the island are in a state of destitution, suffering for want of food and medicines. This applies particularly to the rural districts of the central and eastern parts.

"The agricultural classes have been forced from their farms into the nearest towns, where they are without work or money.

"The local authorities of the several towns, however kindly disposed, are unable to relieve the needs of their own people, and are altogether powerless to help our citizens.

"The latest report of Consul-General Lee estimates six to eight hundred are without means of support. I have assured him that provision would be made at once to relieve them. To that end I recommend that Congress make an appropriation of not less than $50,000 to be immediately available for use under the direction of the Secretary of State.

"It is desirable that a part of the sum which may be appropriated by Congress should, in the discretion of the Secretary of State, also be used for the transportation of American citizens who are willing to return to the United States, are without means to do so. WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"Executive Mansion, May 17, 1897."

The sending of the President's message was preceded by a special Cabinet meeting, at which Senator Davis and Representative Hitt were present.

As soon as the President's message had been read in the Senate, Mr. Davis of Minnesota, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, favorably reported, with amendments, the resolution introduced by Mr. Gallinger, appropriating $50,000 for the relief of destitute citizens of the United States in Cuba. The resolution as amended, is as follows:

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that the sum of $50,000 be and the same hereby is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the relief of destitute citizens of the United States in the Island of Cuba, said money to be expended, at the discretion and under the direction of the President of the United States, in the purchase and furnishing of food, clothing and medicines to such citizens and for transporting to the United States such of them as so desire and who are without means to transport themselves."

Mr. Davis asked for immediate consideration of the resolution, and there was no objection. The only speech made was that of Mr. Gallinger, who spoke briefly. The resolution was then put on its passage, and without division it passed unanimously, there being no response to the call for the nays. It had taken exactly eighteen minutes for the reading of the message, the presentation of the committee report, and the brief speech and the final passage of the resolution.

When the message had been read in the House, Mr. Hitt, former Chairman of the Committee on Foreign affairs, at once introduced a bill for the appropriation of $50,000 for fuel and transportation for the Cubans. Mr. Bailey, of Texas, objected to immediate consideration, unless an amendment embodying Senator Morgan's resolution for recognition of the insurgents was added. Mr. Dingley objected to the amendment, whereupon Mr. Bailey objected to the resolution, and the Cuban question was sidetracked. Advocates of the belligerency resolution believe that if it could be brought before the House it would be impossible for the leaders of the majority to hold their side together against it, and they propose to try to attach it to the relief resolution as an amendment.

THORNTON'S WOUND FATAL.

He Shot Himself Because Miss Smith Rejected His Suit.

Preston Thornton, who shot himself in the parlor of Milton H. Smith's residence, in Louisville, Ky., died from the effects of the wound. His father and mother, from Lexington, were by his side when death came.

Mr. Thornton was a member of one of the leading families of Lexington. Milton H. Smith is President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, and his only daughter, Nettie Belle Smith, had rejected young Thornton.

Chapman in Jail.

Elverton R. Chapman, the Sugar Trust witness who refused to answer a United States Senate committee's questions as to whether he had acted as a broker for any Senators in speculations in Sugar Trust, occupies a cell at the District Jail, Washington, and will continue therein for twenty-five days. Chapman surrendered himself to United States Marshal Wilson, in accordance with an understanding previously reached.

Edhem Pacha Takes Domokos.

The special correspondents with the Turkish forces in Thessaly say: "Edhem Pacha has moved on from point to point, and finally occupied Domokos. The Greeks have sustained a crushing defeat."

Bubonic Plague Increases.

The bubonic plague is making fearful ravages in the Cutchmandvi district of India, where there have been 2000 deaths in a fortnight. Half the population has fled.

12,000 Men Working on Louisiana Levees.

There are now more than 12,000 men at work on the Mississippi levees south of Red River putting them in condition.

Minor Mention.

A gold mine has been discovered at West Milan, N. H.

New York City now has rubber-tired patrol wagons.

Spain's four per cent. bonds are selling at 59 cents on the dollar.

Three towns of West Virginia have adopted the curfew ordinance.

Philadelphia exported 4,600 000 bushels of grain during the month of April.

The Salvation Army is about to try the Pingree potato patch plan on Long Island.

Cambridge, Mass., celebrated, the other day, its ten-year record without a licensed saloon.

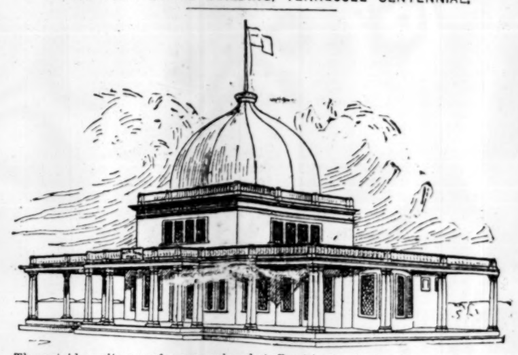
Oranges have been grown in Lyons, Kan., the owner of a tree having plucked three this season.

A conservative estimate of the Florida pineapple crop for the present season is 900,000 standard crates.

Germany exported last year 2,800,000 pounds of sewing needles, as compared with 1,830,000 pounds in 1895.

Western roads report flattering accounts of crop prospects in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and the Dakotas.

NEW YORK STATE BUILDING, TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL.



The outside walls are of cream colored staff, with cornices, railings and columns of wood, while the dome is covered with canvas painted a pale red color. Inside the building are three fine rooms. The centre one is an office containing a register for New York visitors, and a postal station. On the right is a reception room for ladies, and on the left one for men. In addition to all this, the City of New York has accepted a room in the Woman's Building, which is in charge of a number of prominent New York women.

TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON.

Magnificent Bronze Monument Unveiled in Philadelphia.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY OFFICIATED

He Pulled the Silken Cord That Divested the Statue of Its Covering—Quaker City's Proudest Day—Streets Gay With Flags — Army, Navy and National Guard Make the Spectacle Magnificent.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn. (Special).—Under the auspices of the State Society of the Cincinnati, of Pennsylvania, a magnificent monument to the memory of George Washington was unveiled here Saturday.

The city was decorated by thousands of flags, and the streets along the line of march of the procession that preceded the ceremonies at the site of the monument were thronged. At sunrise the batteries of the United States troops stationed in Fairmount Park fired a salute. Salutes were also fired by the United States ships Texas and Terror and the French frigate Fulton, lying in the Delaware River.

Parade was formed at noon. General George R. Snowden was at the head of the procession. The route was from Broad and Spruce, out Broad to Spring Garden, to Twenty-fifth and the park. In the parade were United States forces, the National Guard of Pennsylvania, various battalions of cadets and many civic organizations. The First City Troop of Philadelphia escorted the President of the United States.

The monument stands at the Green street entrance to Fairmount Park. President McKinley reached his stand, facing the monument, at 2 o'clock p. m. The Right Rev. Ozi W. Whitaker, Bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, opened the unveiling ceremonies with prayer.

Then Major William Wayne, President of the State and General Society of the Cincinnati, made a brief address. This all occupied but a few moments. Then President McKinley, accompanied by the trustees of the statue, crossed the driveway. As he did so, a solemn hush fell on the gathered throng.

Patriotism stood on tiptoe awaiting the signal for vent. Every eye was strained to the huge figure, apparelled in the Stars and Stripes. Then a whispered word to the President, and, with uncovered head, he drew the cord and the mighty monument stood revealed. It was a supreme moment. Cannon on land and water belched a thunderous "All hail!"

Immovable during this outburst loomed the figure of the two President's. Almost side by side, as if stretching nearer to each other across the abyss of time the inanimate bronze seemed to grow sentient as the living man became sense and statuesque. The spectacle was grand.

In a moment it was over. The President was escorted back to the stand, and as soon as silence could be secured, he made his address, reviewing the character of Washington. President McKinley was followed by William W. Porter, who delivered the oration.

Major Wayne formally presented the monument to the city of Philadelphia in behalf of the Society of the Cincinnati, and Mayor Warwick accepted it in behalf of the city and transferred it to the Fairmount Park Commission. James McManus, President of that body, received it and replied briefly. The President then reviewed the great military parade, after which he returned to Washington.

The night was devoted to various phases of celebration apart from a banquet. The wheelmen's parade, with nearly twenty thousand in line, was the principal feature. Illuminations from the monument, the City Hall, the Union League and other points added to the brilliancy of the jubilee and closed the day in a veritable blaze of glory.

FINEST GUNBOAT AFLOAT.

Nashville Wins a Heavy Bonus for Speed for Her Builder.

"Fastest vessel of her class in the world," was the verdict given by the officers of the Trial Board at the end of the speed trial of the new United States gunboat Nashville on Long Island Sound.

The speed required by the Government was 13.07 knots. The average speed made by the vessel was 16.706 knots, making an excess of speed of nearly three knots. With a bonus of $10,000 for each excess knot, this means a total of $60,000 for the builders. With the screws performing 307.04 a minute, not the slightest jar was perceptible.

At the end of the run the Nashville started for Newport News, Va., where she was built. The vessel will be commanded, after her acceptance, by Commander Washburn Maynard.

Destructive Frost in France.

A dispatch from Auxerre, the centre of the wine-growing district of the Department of Yonne, France, says there has been a general and sudden frost, destroying the crops of vines, fruit and vegetables. The amount of damage done in the Department of Yonne is estimated at $4,000,000. The inhabitants are in a state of consternation.

Philippine Islanders Defeated.

An official despatch from Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, announces that the Spanish troops have captured Tornate. Fifty-seven insurgents and twenty-five Spaniards were killed. The Spaniards, in addition, had 226 men wounded.

General Weyler's Campaign.

General Weyler is now turning his attention to American correspondents in Cuba. He is determined, it is said, to stop the publication of the news. A Cuban hospital was recently burned and its inmates perished in the flames.

Prominent People.

Governor Black, of New York, does not serve liquor of any kind to his guests at the Executive Mansion in Albany.

It is reported that Governor Taylor, of Tennessee, has decided to resign next October and return to the lecture field.

A memorial to Winchester Dana Osgood, who was killed while fighting for Cuban independence, is to be errected in Houston Hall by the students of the University of Pennsylvania.

The schedule of the King of Siam's journey includes visits to Italy, Switzerland, France, Austria, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England, Germany, Holland-Belgium, Spain and Portugal.

Secretary Sherman celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday on the 10th of May.

NEW FREE SILVER SENATOR.

Stephen R. Mallory Elected by the Florida Legislature.

Stephen R. Mallory, ex-Congressman and Mr. Chipley's chief political foe in Florida, has been elected United States Senator from Florida by a vote of 53 to 44. This unexpected termination of one of the bitterest political fights in the history of the State is the result of an anti-Chipley combination.

Senator-elect Mallory spoke before a large gathering in the House of Representatives. He said that he indorsed all the planks of the Chicago platform, dwelling particularly on the financial question, and advocating the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, regardless of foreign countries. He did not express decided views on the tariff question.

Mr. Mallory served in the House in the Fifty-third Congress. Mr. Mallory's election leaves only one vacancy in the Senate, that from Oregon. Mr. Corbett claims title to the seat by virtue of an appointment by the Governor of the State, the Legislature having failed to organize at all, and an election of a Senator to succeed Mr. Mitchell having thereby been rendered impossible.

TRAIN ROBBED BY MASKED MEN.

Blew Up Two Safes and Secured Between $9000 and $11,000.

The west-bound Southern Pacific passenger train was held up by masked men and robbed about two hundred and fifty miles west of San Antonio, Texas. As the train pulled out of the little town of Lozier three men jumped aboard, and, pointing pistols at the engineer and fireman, compelled the former to stop the train about one and a half miles west of the town.

After forcing the doors of the express car one of the robbers entered the car and blew up the two safes of the Wells Fargo Express Company with dynamite. One safe contained about $2000 or $3000, and the other, it is believed, about $7000 or $8000.

The express car was wrecked by the force of the explosions. The top was blown off and the sides and floor badly shattered. The mail was not molested by the robbers, but it was greatly damaged by the force of the explosion.

ATROCITIES IN AFRICA.

When the Natives Fail to Supply Rubber Their Hands Are Cut Off.

The Rev. Mr. Sjoblom, of the American Baptist Mission in the Upper Congo, Africa, has just returned to London. He said in an interview:

"When I left in February matters in the Upper Congo were as bad as ever. The Commission which the King of the Belgians appointed to inquire into the atrocities committed, the victims being natives, has had almost no result. The officials are indisposed to act on missionary evidence, and only a few cases of barbarity were punished. The iniquitous rubber traffic continues. When the natives are unable to obtain rubber the State troops burn the villages, murder the natives and cut off their hands, which are afterward smoked and sent to the State officials. Parts of the Equatorsville district are in a state of open warfare."

AN OCEAN TRAGEDY.

A Schooner Drifting at Sea With Corpse at the Helm.

Tossing on the stormy waters of the North Pacific is the schooner General Siglin, a battered, helpless wreck, with a corpse for a helmsman. The vessel, dismasted and waterlogged, was seen by the sealing schooner Willard Ainsworth on the morning of May 5, 110 miles west of the Queen Charlotte Islands.

The body lashed to the wheel was that of Harry Saunders, the schooner's mate. Of the nine persons who sailed on the schooner from San Francisco, Cal., not one has escaped to tell the story. There were no boats on the wreck, and it is thought the captain, passengers and crew perished after leaving the vessel.

A Little Girl Dies After an Assault.

Lizzie Buenti, the nine-year-old daughter of Henry Buenti, a farmer living five miles from Evansville, Ind., was sent with a younger brother to drive the cows out of an oat field. When the brother returned he said he had lost his sister. The father found her later in a clump of woods in a dying condition. She had been assaulted, and died while her father was bending over her. Suspicion is directed to a tramp who was seen later to enter the woods where the crime was committed.

Explosion Kills Four Men.

A sawmill boiler blew up at Reelfoot River, thirty miles from Tiptonville, Tenn., killing Ed Patterson, Dink Hodges and two colored men, Warden and French Dade. Three other men were terribly mangled and will die. They are the two Frederick boys and a man whose name could not be learned. The mill was blown to atoms, and the bodies of the victims were blown in fragments about the woods for two hundred yards.

100 Dead in a Railway Wreck.

A military train on the Valk-Dorjew Railway in Russia was derailed. Sixteen cars were wrecked. One hundred of their occupants were killed and sixty were injured.

Lexington Court House Burned.

The court house at Lexington, Ky., was burned, but the records were saved. Hart's beautiful statue, "Woman Triumphant," bought for $5000 by Lexington women, was in the rotunda, and was destroyed. The court house was built ten years ago and cost $120,000. The fire started in the jury room, which was vacant. The county school superintendent was conducting an examination of fifty school children in the court room and they were all rescued.

A. G. A. R. Colonization in Georgia.

A Grand Army colony has been established upon 12,000 acres of land in southern Georgia.

Labor World.

Chicago has 40,000 railroad employes.

London has 10,000 union compositors.

Illinois convicts no longer make cigars.

Cincinnati has a Women's Union Labor League.

Belfast (Ireland) compositors average $10.50 a week.

A metal trades section has been formed at Cleveland, Ohio.

A new Colorado law prohibits blacklisting and boycotting.

Leeds (England) woolen operatives get from $3 to $3.4 week.

Leadville (Col.) unionists may start a co-operative department store.

Silver City (Idaho) miners' union talks of erecting a hospital for its members.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: Joseph H. Gaines, to be Attorney of the United States, District of West Virginia; Myron H. McCord, to be Governor of Arizona, and Charles H. Akers, to be Secretary of Arizona Territory.

The President nominated Justice William M. Morrow, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Judicial Circuit; George Morgan Thomas, of Kentucky, to be Solicitor of Internal Revenue; Frank H. Elbridge to be Chief Engineer in the Navy; Samuel G. Morse to be Agent for the Indians of the Neat Bay Agency.

Many Republican leaders held a conference with Senator Platt in regard to the question of representation in the Greater New York.

The President nominated Zenas R. Bliss to be a Major-General in the Army, and Frank A. Vanderlip, of Illinois, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

A number of firms and individuals of New York and other cities sent a memorial to the Secretary of State, setting forth that their interests in Cuba are suffering through the war.

Domestic.

There is talk in Japan of retaliatory measures against the new American tariff.

Five cannon, captured by General Scott from General Santa Anna during the Mexican war have been stolen from the West Point (N. Y.) Military Academy grounds.

Judge Chester, at Monticello, N. Y., declined to vacate the order granted May 11 with reference to changing the place of taking testimony in the proceedings against the alleged Coal Trust. He did grant an order, however, tending to delay the beginning of the investigation.

At San Antonio, Texas, natural gas has been struck at a depth of 600 feet in a well on the County Court House grounds.

Mrs. L. C. Elliott, of Nashua, N. H., died of excessive bicycle riding, according to physicians. She spent much of her time on her wheel, and recently cerebo-spigal meningitis developed.

By a fire in Jersey City, N. J., six houses were destroyed, eleven badly damaged, and seventy families were rendered homeless. No lives were lost. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Miss Fannie Richardson, a recluse and miser, died in Taunton, Mass., worth $50,000. No will has been found, and as far as is known she had no relatives.

The Pittsburg jury returned a verdict of acquittal in the case of Lieutenant Edward S. Farrow, charged with conspiring to defraud the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York.

The members of the United States Bimetallic Commission are in Paris waiting for the appointment of French delegates by President Faure before they proceed to England.

Oscar Wilde, who was sentenced on May 25, 1895, to two years' imprisonment with hard labor, was released from Holloway (England) Prison. He refused $5000 to write his prison experiences. He will do literary work in London under his own name.

Superintendent of Streets Thomas F. Maloney, of Buffalo, N. Y., was convicted of attempting to bribe Superintendent of Police W. S. Bull by offering him $500 to protect the Goelet Gambling Club last July.

The Presbyterian Union Theological Seminary graduation exercises were held in New York City, and Miss Briggs, daughter of Professor C. A. Briggs, received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, being the first woman graduate of the seminary.

A diver discovered that the leak in the big navy yard dock at Brooklyn is caused by a ten-foot-square hole in the apron outside of the caisson.

Much additional damaging evidence has been found against Adolph L. Luetgert, the rich sausage manufacturer of Chicago, Ill., who is accused of murdering his wife and burning her body.

Phineas B. Smith, a well-known citizen of Roxbury, Mass., died of heart trouble resulting from overexertion in climbing a hill while riding a bicycle. He was fifty-nine years of age and was a lawyer.

Governor Black, of New York, has signed the General Tax Rate bill. The State tax rate for the year is 2.67 mills. The revenues from direct taxation are estimated at $12,003 792.92, and from indirect taxation at $10,048,708.

The Illinois Battlefield Commission has decided to erect nine monuments each at Lookout Mountain and at the north end of Mission Ridge to the Illinois regiments which participated in these battles.

The Government Building at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition was opened.

In New York City Helen Horsford, left an orphan by the death of her mother, grieved constantly, and committed suicide by hanging.

George Bartholomew, an engineer for the Crown Slate Company at Pen Argyl, Penn., was blown to pieces by the explosion of a boiler. Bartholomew is supposed to have fallen asleep and on awakening found the boiler dry and turned on the water, thereby causing the explosion. His sister, when she learned of her brother's death, attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the burning boiler house.

John Farrell was fined $5 for planting potatoes on Sunday at Nanuet, N. Y.

The Holland, a small vessel owned by her inventor and designed for submarine warfare, was successfully launched at Elizabethport, N. J.

Mr. Bissel, a farmer livinging east of Carthage, Ill., having no faith in banks, kept his money hidden about his farm. The other day he hid it up a flue. The next day his wife put up a stove and started a fire and burned up $3000 in bank notes.

Three men, one of them James Francis, son of Maine's famous guide and hunter, were drowned in a lake by the upsetting of their canoe.

John Reichart, a railroad brakeman, saw a child in the water as his train was passing the Allegheny River at Pittsburg. He jumped off the train and into the water and both were drowned.

Martin Wicks and wife, who live near Gresham, Wis., left their home to look after some stock that had strayed away. During their absence forest fires spread over the farm and destroyed the house. Three small children who had been left alone perished.

The Coroner's inquiry in New York City into the Leona fire horror, by which thirteen persons lost their lives at sea, resulted in a verdict by the jury exonerating the captain and crew of the Leona and management of the Mallory Line from any blame in the matter.

Judge Gibbons in Chicago pronounced the American Tobacco Company an illegal combination and forbade it doing business in Illinois.

Governor Black signed the act changing the Civil Service system in New York State.

There was a $25,000 run on the Framingham Savings Bank at South Framingham, Mass.

Twelve thousand tailors of New York City forced their leaders to order them to strike after they had decided to organize to avoid a strike.

Henry Van Buskirk, of East Stroudsburg, Penn., fatally shot one of three men who attacked his wife, and then received a fatal wound.

Foreign.

A bill intended to divert German emigration from the United States to South America passed the Reichstag.

Owing to a short coffee crop a financial crisis has arisen in Venezuela, and the banks refuse all commercial operations.

Laforce Langevin, the only son of Sir Hector Langevin, ex-Minister of Public Works in the Cabinet of the late Sir John Macdonald, committed suicide at his father's home in Quebec, Canada. He was a man of peculiar disposition. He took an active part in the labor agitation, and of late has shown signs of despondency and ill health, and to this his suicide is attributed.

Former Premier Sagasta, leader of the Spanish Liberals, drew a gloomy picture in the Spanish Cortes of Spain's condition, and broke the truce that has existed for two years between the Liberals and the Government. He attacked the policy of Prime Minister Canovas as to Cuba.

THEIR LATEST LAMENTATION.

"Here we stand—we cannot do otherwise, God help us."

SOME BRITISH OPINION.

THE ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS DISCUSS AMERICAN TARIFF POLICY.

Opposed to Our Idea of Protection for Americans—Decrease in British Exports Certain—Don't Like McKinley's Tariff Ideas—Will be Hit Hard.

The traders of the States are not very pleased with the tariff, we are delighted to hear, and they will do their best to get it revised and modified in its progress through Congress, because it is worse than the old tariff. British traders are not likely to be satisfied with it. They had rather have to confront a bad tariff firmly settled than a tariff which goes up and down and shifts its incidence every two or three years. The amount of our trade with the States is pretty sure to be reduced by the new tariff at first, however much it be modified, but after some experience of it we shall find openings and chances for showing enterprise, superiority and competition.—Western Mercury, Plymouth, Eng., March 18, 1897.

As for the new tariff itself there can be little question that some British industries will suffer sharply by diminution of exports to the States. But American trade will, if we mistake not, suffer even more through the lack of reciprocity in commercial dealings. The new President would have done much better to address himself earnestly to the burning question of currency reform.—London Graphic, March 20, 1897.

The prospective reimposition by the United States Congress of the McKinley Act duties on articles of Canadian produce, while it will surprise no one, will naturally create considerable interest in Canada. The new order of things, when it comes into force, will not seriously hurt Canada's foreign trade, either import or export.—Montreal Gazette, March 16, 1897.

On all matters except the tariff Mr. McKinley is reported to be a cautious statesman, and it is believed that in matters of foreign policy he will be very plastic in the hands of his advisers. The high tariff is his fetish, and those who know him best surmise that the new President will be prepared to give way on almost anything provided he can ensure the safety of his fiscal programme. Under these circumstances there lurk many possib

WARNING.

We wish to caution all users of Simmons Liver Regulator on a subject of the deepest interest and importance to their health—perhaps their lives. The sole proprietors and makers of Simmons Liver Regulator learn that customers are often deceived by buying and taking some medicine of a similar appearance or taste, believing it to be Simmons Liver Regulator. We warn you that unless the word Regulator is on the package or bottle, that it is not Simmons Liver Regulator. No one else makes, or ever has made Simmons Liver Regulator, or anything called Simmons Liver Regulator, but J. H. Zeilin & Co., and no medicine made by anyone else is the same. We alone can put it up, and we cannot be responsible, if other medicines represented as the same do not help you as you are led to expect they will. Bear this fact well in mind, if you have been in the habit of using a medicine which you supposed to be Simmons Liver Regulator, because the name was somewhat like it, and the package did not have the word Regulator on it, you have been imposed upon and have not been taking Simmons Liver Regulator at all. The Regulator has been favorably known for many years, and all who use it know how necessary it is for Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Constipation, Headache, Dyspepsia, and all disorders arising from a Diseased Liver.

We ask you to look for yourselves, and see that Simmons Liver Regulator, which you can readily distinguish by the Red Z on wrapper, and by our name, is the only medicine called Simmons Liver Regulator.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

Take
Simmons Liver Regulator.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect April 27, 1897.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays), leave Elizabeth City, at 11:40, A. M., and 6.00, P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:45 P. M., and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9:20, A. M.

The trains arrive at and depart from the Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines, and at Edenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashie Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:00 P. M., for Newbern, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. N. & N. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C., etc., touching at Roanoke Island Tuesday and Saturdays. Returning, leave Newbern Monday, Wednesday and Friday, touching at Roanoke Island Tuesdays.

The Steamer Newbern leaves Elizabeth City Mondays at noon and Wednesday at 6:00 P. M., for Roanoke Island, Ocracoke Landing, Oriental and Newbern.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Ocracoke, Nowberne, Oriental, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morchead City and Wilmington.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street Station; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Man'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Agt.

GEORGE W. BELL,

Gun-Smith,

At the Old Stand on Road Street,

ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

FRED DAVIS

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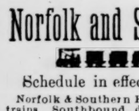


COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders promptly are filled

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

F. H. ZIEGLER & BRO,

Successors to John H Ziegler,

Dealers in all Kinds of

Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS,

when desired. The finest Hearse in the section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty At the old stand on Ehringhaus Street.

All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER-2nd door North of Poindexter Street Bridge.

Patching and mending RubberBoots a specialty.

GROVES

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 609 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,

JOSEPH, CARR & CO.

For sale and guaranteed by all druggists.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF BOTH THE CITY AND THE COUNTY.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

THE ART OF ENJOYING LEISURE.

When our ancestors undertook to run this Continent they found an immense amount of work to do. The country was covered with a continuous green mantle of forest. There were no highways, except deer-paths and Indian trails, no school houses, no coasting trade and no taxation. They were forced to create all these things and many more. As a matter of course they could waste no time, and they contracted the habit of being always busy, which they have handed down to us and we cannot give back to them. On the contrary, we have intensified our hereditary hurry until, with few exceptions we have lost the art of leisurely movement. We live in a hurry and die in a hurry and repent at leisure.

The Latin races are greatly our superiors in this respect and so are our cousins the Germans. Even the excitable and industrious Frenchman enjoys his holiday with a rational and leisurely gaiety. The Italian, too, knows how to be idle without being weighted down by a sense that he is wasting his time. As for the Oriental, he forces the idea too far. He carries into the art of being idle too much of the idea of "art for art's sake."

But we have neglected the art too much. We seem to forget that nature has divided the day into light and darkness, and rob the night of its ancient prerogative and refuse to our waking hours the philosophy of content. The beatific and ideal state towards which we strive is the dreadful responsibility and chill isolation of the millionaire. Is this nature? Does it tend to make life full and successful?

There is work to be done, serious, earnest work, and doing it is a condition of well being, and of the sense of harmony that comes from correspondence between the individual and the great, moving world. But work demands intervals of quiescence. Nature herself takes such intervals of rest between harvest and seed-time—when she recuperates her forces for the energy of succeeding springs. Considering that she makes out fairly well, are not we Americans carrying the deification of ceaseless, continuous energy under the scourge of social competition beyond the bounds she has set?

MONEY TALKS.

Turkey owes about two billion dollars to London and other money centers. Greece only owes about a hundred million, or about a twentieth as much as Turkey owes. The Powers are with the big debt-holders, and, therefore, support Turkey. It is said to cost Turkey yearly about twenty million dollars for the Sultan, his harem, etc. Money certainly talks in any language, and this time it talks Turkey with emphasis.

Even the wumps, toadies and tuft-hunters are beginning to understand that President McKinley was thoroughly in earnest when he declared that this government under his Administration would see that American citizens were fully protected in every part of the world. Every day brings forth some further proof that the country at last a genuine American Administration.

In noticing the death of E. G. Spalding, "the father of the greenbacks," a cotempory says that while other countries have reached bankruptcy at the end of wars, our country began the civil war with bankruptcy. The statement is correct, and it shows how great a financial problem was faced and solved by the Republican party.

It is said that President McKinley has taken Congress into his confidence to such an extent that the relations between the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government are better than they have been for years. This is as it should be.

Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, remarks that he will vote for the new Tariff because he is a protectionist, and said so to the Democratic caucus that nominated him. More than that, they gave him a round of applause when he made the declaration.

One of the proposed amendments to the Tariff bill makes an increase of 10 cents a pound in the duty on chloroform. Coming at a time when the pain of the free traders calls so pleadingly for anesthetics, this proposal seems almost cruel.

This Government proposes to spend a great deal more money in feeding starving American citizens in Cuba and considerably less in maintaining a marine police patrol for Spain along the Atlantic coast. This is what the change from Clevelandism to McKinleyism means.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

Once, in a section where hickory nuts were scarce and high, a boy named John found a peck of fine ones, and, having put them in a sack, went with his brother Tom to town to sell them. Arriving, the boys separated. In three hours Tom found John standing beside the sack. "Sold your shellbarks, Johnnie?" "Nope." "Why not?" "Why-er, nob dy asked what was in the sack." "Let me try," said Tom. Going into a store he obtained some small paper sacks, filled a dozen of them, rolled the top of the large sack down, so the nuts could be seen, and began calling out to passersby, "Nice shellbarks here, five a sack." Two sacks were sold when a Confectioner rushed out of his store, three doors away and scooped the lot. Moral: The production of a good article is not all the battle. To sell to best advantage, put your products in proper shape and let people know what you have.

Philadelphia has dedicated her Washington monument at last, with appropriate ceremonies. And perhaps, after all, it was well not to be in too great a hurry about it. If the monument had been erected fifty years ago it would likely have been a horror.

During the three months of February, March and April the United States imported $193,500,000 of work in shape of foreign products. Is it any wonder prosperity does not come faster? It will not until these excessive importations of foreign goods are checked.

Prof. Coin was once a great man, and quoted by millions. Now nobody does him reverence, and he is rendered speechless by by the margin between a 47 cent silver dollar and a bushel of wheat.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, May 21, 1897.

One of the best things about President McKinley is that he never goes off half-cocked. He always knows when he starts just where he wants to go. When he sent that message to Congress asking that $50,000 be appropriated for the relief of destitute American citizens in Cuba, he went as far as he desires to go in that direction at present, and he was not affected by threats of Senators to side track the tariff bill, if the Cuban belligerency resolution was not adopted, nor by the contemptible tactics of the Democrats in the House, who delayed that appropriation three days merely to try to embarrass the administration and to seek for popularity through the known sympathy existing among our people for Cuba, by trying to combine the recognition of Cuban belligerency with the appropriation. While all this has been going on President McKinley pursued the even tenor of his way. He has more real sympathy for Cuba than some of them who have been making blood and thunder speeches in Congress, as will in due time be seen. He is looking forward to something a great deal better than the belligerency of the Cubans, and when the proper time, in his judgment, shall arrive, he will act, and his action will be in keeping with the man, firm, resolute, and above all American. He doesn't believe in doing sensational things, nor in being so hasty that important consequences are overlooked. With the destitute Americans in Cuba provided for, there is no occasion for haste in any further action towards Cuba, while there is every reason for haste in getting the tariff bill, which will be taken up in the Senate next week, enacted into a law. The first duty of Congress and the government is to help our own people; then we can devote some time to helping the distressed and oppressed elsewhere.

Representative Wilber, of New York, who has been studying and working on the subject for a long time, thinks a method has been found that will make it impossible for imitations to be sold in English markets as genuine American cheese. Mr. W. A. McKnight, a member of the Liverpool and Manchester Chamber of Commerce, has been in this country working in conjunction with Representative Wilber, and he promises to aid in suppressing the sale of imitation American goods and the consequent extension of the sale of the genuine, on his side of the Atlantic. Secretaries Gage and Wilson are thoroughly in favor of this project, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has already given the necessary orders to government officers at New York and Chicago to put it into effect.

Senator Hawley took occasion during the Cuban talk in the Senate to reiterate warning words upon a subject he is thoroughly familiar with. He said: "We are in no condition as a country to step forward into the arena of the world and say we are going to see justice done to every poor people everywhere, that we will declare belligerency, or that we will declare war. The Senator from Illinois (Mason) asked with vigor once or twice if we were afraid of war. Yes, I am. I am afraid of war on the part of an unprotected nation. I declare that we are not fit to undertake a war against any but the vey weakest nations of earth, and this is text upon which I have been preaching these ten or twelve years, more or less. My hope is to see our coast defences and our navy put into such condition that we can conduct an international debate, for we cannot have an international debate without the guns; and when we have something of an armament that is befitting our great place in the world, we can afford to assume the responsibilities the Almighty has placed upon us by reason of our wealth and power." In speaking thus Senator Hawley made no pretence of representing the administration, or, in fact, anybody but himself.

The order closing the doors of the International Postal Congress to the public and to the newspaper men has been rather unjustly criticised as an act of exclusiveness, when in reality it was merely following precedent. The other Postal Congresses were held behiud closed doors, and the foreign delegates objected to the publicity which followed the experiment of holding this one with open doors, so the doors were shut. That is all there is about it. This Congress has no authority to decide anything. Its functions are to discuss and to make recommendations to the countries in the Postal Union, and the foreign delegates objected to having reports published of everything they said in those discussions.

Something To Depend On

Mr. James Jones, of the drugfirm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ills, in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with Lagrippe, and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden could not do anything for her. It seemed to develope into Hasty Consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to his surprise she began to get better from first dose, and half dozen dollar bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottles at Alex. Wadsworth's drug store.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common water glass with rine and let it stand twenty-fouateours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the unrinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention the CAROLINIAN and send your full post-office address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietor of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.—34-29.

Scott's Emulsion

is made up of the most essential elements that go to nourish the body. Where the appetite is varying or lacking, it increases it, and where digestion is weak, it aids it to perform its function in a more vigorous way. It enriches the blood, makes healthy flesh and cures chronic coughs and colds by making it possible for the body to resist disease. Our friends tell us "IT WORKS WONDERS" but we never like to over-state the merits of our remedy even when it has been tested and tried for over twenty-five years. If you will ask for it, we will send you a book telling you more about the subject than we can put in a few words.

Go to your druggist for Scott's Emulsion. Two sizes, 50 cts. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

List of Tax Sales—Dare County.

For the nonpayment of taxes the following properties were sold at the Court House door in Manteo, Dare County, N. C., on the 3d day of May, 1897, for taxes and cost, and if not redeemed within twelve months, the purchaser will be entitled to a deed for same, to-wit:

David Bowsen, 3½ acres, sold to P J. Baum, taxes and cost, $3.19; Elizabeth Wood, 1 cottage, sold to W. H. Jones, taxes and cost $531; F. J. Rolinson, 46 acres, sold to J. B. Etheridge, taxes and cost $6128.

The following properties was sold to Dare County:

G. W. Ashbee	1 house	$ 7 14
Thos. Crank	11 acres	5 55
Cobb & Guirkin	1 cottage	3 45
L. B. Gray, jr.,	1 house	5 69
O. M. Gray,	2 acres	6 59
W. B. Miller,	1 house	3 02
W. D. O'Neal,	3 acres	4 62
Anderson Gray	house and l'd	23 32
G. H. O'Neal,	house and l'd	8 65
B. B. Price	1 acre	5 03
G. J. O'Neal,	22 acres	2 18
J S. Price	2 acres	9 07
S. D. Scarboro	3 acres	7 21
W. C Williams,	1 acres	4 39
T. L. Williams,	4 acres	5 50
Joseph Williams,	1 house	11 35
O. M Williams,	12 acres	6 80
Ban Ballance.	2 acres	2 63
Willis G. Folsom,	16 acres	4 09
B. F. Sikes	52 acres	6 77
B. H. Folsom,	3 acres	5 02
C. F. Miller,	1 house	5 32

R. W. SMITH,
Ex-Sceriff of Dare Co., N. C.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price 50c and $1 per bottle at Alex. Wadsworth's Drug store.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

Ripans Tabules: pleasant. Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.

WHAT JACKSON DID.

CRUSHED BANKS IN ORDER TO RESTORE GOLD TO CIRCULATION.

Changed Ratio From Fifteen to Sixteen to One to Bring Gold Back—Was One Who Thought That All Mankind Had a Predilection For Gold—Silverites Who Eulogize Jackson Should Read History.

The silver Democrats have been unusually profuse this year in eulogies of Jefferson and Jackson. They have attempted to make it appear to those with Democratic instincts that it has been the regular thing for 100 years for Democratic statesmen to champion silver and cheap money. Jefferson's opposition to cheap money and repudiation of debts, and his advocacy of a coinage ratio which should always be kept close to the natural or market ratio, has been made clear during the last few months. The appeals of the silver Democrats to General Jackson are meeting with the same fate. In a recent speech ex-Congressman Josiah Patterson of Tennessee, after calling attention to the fact that previous to 1876 no American statesman of any party approved of the absurd doctrine that government can maintain bimetallism regardless of natural ratios, spoke at some length upon Jackson's position on money and currency. Here is what he said:

"Nothing within the range of political absurdity could equal the spectacle presented by the followers of Bryan when they met on the 8th of January to eulogize Jackson, who courageously restored the gold currency.

"Have these gentlemen ever paused long enough in their assault on the prosperity of the country to inquire why it was during Jackson's administration the ratio was changed from 15 to 16 to 1? If, as they teach the people, we had the concurrent circulation of gold and silver from the passage of the act of 1792 down to the suspension of the coinage of the silver dollar in 1873, why was this change made? Are they ignorant, or do they disguise the fact that after the act of 1792 gold relatively to silver was undervalued and went out of circulation because it was worth a little more as bullion than as money? Do they forget or do they suppress the fact that gold remained out of circulation for more than 30 years prior to 1834?

"Are they uninformed, or do they conceal the fact that statesmen illustrious in Democratic annals for many years prior to the administration of Jackson advocated the restoration of the gold currency? Have they never read history, or do they withhold the truth, when they ignore the fact that the bank of the United States selfishly opposed the restoration because the people would prefer its bank notes to a currency so bulky and inconvenient as silver? It was Jackson who saw the necessity for action, and who struck the blow which crushed the bank and brought hard money to the pockets of the people. It was Thomas H. Benton, speaking for the administration of Jackson, who declared in the senate that the only way to crush the power of the bank was to restore gold to circulation. Here was the necessity and the only reason for the passage of the act of 1834 establishing the ratio of 16 to 1.

"The similarity between the discussion which took place in 1834 and the discussion which took place in 1896 is striking and instructive. Hard money Democrats, in supporting the policy of Jackson, advanced the same arguments which the sound money Democrats advanced in supporting the policy of Cleveland. If the hard money Democrats insisted that the undervaluation of gold by the act of 1792 forced it out of circulation, the sound money Democrats insisted that the proposition in the Chicago platform to overvalue silver, if carried into effect, would bring about the same result.

"If the hard money Democrats recognized that the act of 1792 had no perceptible influence on the commercial value of either gold or silver, and the only way to restore gold to circulation was to change the ratio, the sound money Democrats recognized that the free mintage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 when the market ratio was 32 to 1 would result inevitably in silver monometallism. If the hard money Democrats contended "that all mankind had a predilection for gold," the sound money Democrats contended that a gold standard was preferable to a silver standard. If the hard money Democrats, in order to maintain the gold currency when restored, undervalued silver by making the coinage ratio 16 to 1 when the market ratio was 15.58 to 1, the sound money Democrats resisted the scheme to overvalue silver so as to force the retirement of gold. If the hard money Democrats, after the passage of the act of 1834, pointed with pride and exultation to the prosperity which followed the restoration of the gold currency, the sound money Democrats have never faltered in warning their countrymen of the disaster which would follow its retirement.

"The truth is the country is indebted to the hard money Democrats, of whom Jackson was the chief, for the gold standard. I could go on and show how the act of 1834 had an effect exactly opposite to that of 1792, how under the operations of the same inflexible economic law gold went out of circulation under the one and silver under the other, how congress in 1853, on account of the retirement of silver, was forced to coin it as subsidiary money in order to supply the people with small change, and how the silver dollars ceased to flow from the mints and gold was coined in great quantities. But this is foreign to my text.

"My purpose is to show that the advocates of the Chicago platform have no right to conjure with the name of Andrew Jackson. That platform has no precedent in the history and traditions of the Democratic party. It promises a new dispensation in monetary science never dreamed of in the philosophy of its great leaders.

Is Japan Fifty Years Ahead of Us?

The exportation of gold under existing circumstances involves no danger to this country, but it is not pleasant to reflect that the present shipments are called for partly to furnish the supply for Japan. It is less than 50 years since we bombarded the heathen Japanese to bring him to a realizing sense of our higher civilization, and now apparently Japan is 50 years ahead of a large number of our people in that practical and important development of civilization which demands that it shall take 100 cents to make a dollar.—New York World.

An Unsafe Currency Basis.

Something should be done to place the currency of the country on a uniform basis. The constant reissue of the greenbacks as often as received by the treasury department is an anomaly in finance.—Vicksburg (Miss.) Post.

A Sure Thing for You.

A transaction in which you cannot lose is a sure thing. Biliousness, sick headache, furred tongue, fever, piles and a thousand other ills are caused by constipation and sluggish liver. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the wonderful new liver stimulant and intestinal tonic are by all druggists guaranteed to cure or money refunded. C. C. C. are a sure thing. Try a box to-day; 10c., 25c., 50c. Sample and booklet free. See our big ad.

Ripans Tabules: one gives relief. Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.

UNCLE SAM'S MILK CHECKS.

A Story of a Dairy, a Lead Mine, Lead Coins and of Some Queer People Who Wanted Wages Reduced.

There was once a dairyman who did a large and prosperous business. He was known and respected by a large community, and nearly all the people who knew him did business with him. I do not know what his real name was, but they called him Uncle Sam. At the early day when these things happened there was very little money, and people used bar lead, bullets and tobacco for change. Finally Uncle Sam, who was a rather unusual character, read a passage in one of Aristotle's works in regard to the invention of money, that "it was afterward determined in value by men putting a stamp on it in order that it may save them the trouble of weighing it."

So Uncle Sam built a stamping machine which would stamp out an English penny's worth of lead and was worth a pint of milk, as he was then selling milk. These checks proved to be quite convenient. People found them all full weight, and Uncle Sam's workmen and servants took their pay in them. People also sold him their cows for them, and Uncle Sam sold milk for them. Sometimes the people used the lead coins for bullets and for weights, but Uncle Sam didn't care very much. Although it did cost him something to coin them, he had passed them at their lead value. In fact, Uncle Sam would exchange coins for bar lead at any time, weight for weight, as a matter of public convenience. Some other people made coins in a mold occasionally, but people generally weighed them in order to find whether they were as heavy as Uncle Sam's coins. Uncle Sam said he didn't care how many coins they made, and he would take them himself if they were full weight.

A lead mine was discovered not very far from Uncle Sam's, and lead went down in price to about half what it had been. A great many people who had some of Uncle Sam's lead began to wonder what he was going to do about the matter. The checks were worth only a halfpenny now. They discovered that Uncle Sam was still receiving them for a penny's worth of milk and that he was continuing to pay them out to his workmen just as before.

His business was enlarging, and he was stamping out these checks in larger numbers than ever. People sold him hay and cows for them at the same rate, for he had said that he intended to maintain the parity of his checks and the penny. People didn't use his checks for bullets now, for bar lead cost only half as much. And Uncle Sam requested his friends not to make any of these checks out of bar lead, for he didn't like to accept halfpenny checks for a penny unless he had passed them off on the public for a penny's worth of labor.

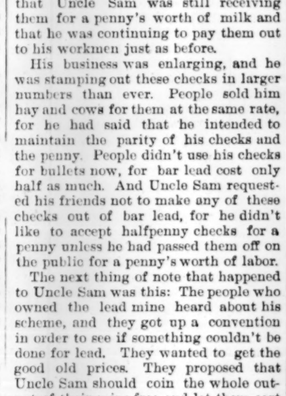
The next thing of note that happened to Uncle Sam was this: The people who owned the lead mine heard about his scheme, and they got up a convention in order to see if something couldn't be done for lead. They wanted to get the good old prices. They proposed that Uncle Sam should coin the whole output of their mine free and let them cart away the checks, since they owned the lead. They tried to make Uncle Sam believe that this would double the price of lead and he could go right on doing business as if nothing had happened. There was also some talk to the effect that people couldn't pay their debts unless they could get some cheap money to pay with.

The working people were getting a penny a day, and many of them thought these lead pennies they were getting were too good and would buy too much at the stores. They joined the free coinage movement in order to get a cheap penny which would buy only half as much as the present penny, with a view of restoring lead to its old price, so people could pay their debts in cheap money. They said they would trust to luck to get their wages doubled.

Some of the wiser ones shook their heads and said Uncle Sam certainly couldn't carry the whole lead output at twice its market value. They were confident that if he should attempt to do so the lead coins would soon pass at their junk value. This would upset credits and business and ruin the whole community.

When I finish the translation of this story and learn how the tangle was settled, I will write again.—Francis E. Nipher in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Which Is the Goose?



A certain man had the good fortune to possess a goose that laid him a golden egg every day. But, disappointed with the income and thinking to seize the whole treasure at once, he killed the goose, and cutting her open found her—just what any other goose would be!

Much wants more and loses all.

Silver Standard a Drawback.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu, the French economist, writing to the Journal des Debats, says he considers Japan's adoption of the gold standard to be a complete refutation of the bimetallic theory that a depreciated monetary standard gives a country an advantage in international trade.

Bryan In the East.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan is going about the country preaching the same doctrine that he preached during the campaign in which he figured as a nominee for the presidency of the United States. The activity of the free silver forces is not to be winked at. They are good and persistent fighters. They realize the fact that new men are entering into citizenship every year and that some of them may be won over to their side of the currency question. They propose to hold the ground they have and to secure more if they can. The free silver advocates should be met more than half way in this fight that did not end with the victory won by the sound money forces last November.—Trenton Gazette.

An Ancient Mark Down Sale.

Hewitt—Cattle were once used as currency.

Jewitt—And I suppose when you went to a mark down sale you saw a card reading: "Marked Down to One Calf. Former Price One Cow."

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

CANDY CATHARTIC	.....CASCARETS taste good. Eat them like candy. They remove any bad taste in the mouth, leaving the breath sweet and pure. It is a real pleasure to take Cascarets—even of nauseating liquids or cannon-ball pills.	.....CASCARETS increase the flow of milk in nursing mothers. A little taken by the mother makes her milk nearly purgative and has a mild but certain effect on the baby. It is the safe laxative for the babe-in-arms. BOON FOR MOTHERS
PURELY VEGETABLE	.....CASCARETS are purely vegetable and contain no mercurial or other mineral poison. They are made of the latest remedies discovered and are a scientific combination never before put together in any form.	.....CASCARETS are liked by the children. They taste good and do good. Stop wind-colic and cramps, and kill and drive off worms, and all kinds of parasites that live in the bowels of the growing child. PLEASE THE CHILDREN
ANTISEPTIC LAXATIVE	.....CASCARETS are antiseptic. That means they stop undigested food from souring in the stomach, prevent fermentation in the bowels and kill disease germs of any kind that breed and feed in the system.	.....CASCARETS, taken patiently, perpetually, are guaranteed to cure any case of constipation, no matter how old and obstinate, or purchase money will be cheerfully refunded by your own druggist. CURE GUARANTEED
LIVER STIMULANT	.....CASCARETS are sold by druggists for 10c, 25c, 50c a box, according to size. A 10c box will prove their merit and put you on the right road to perfect and permanent health. Don't risk delay.	.....CASCARETS tone the stomach and bowels and stimulate the lazy liver, making it work. They strengthen the bowels and put them into vigorous healthy condition, making their action easy and natural. HEALTH FOR 10 CENTS

Don't judge CASCARETS by other medicines you have tried. They are new, unlike anything else that's sold, and infinitely superior. Try a 10c box to-day, if not pleased get your money back! Larger boxes, 25c or 50c. Sample and booklet mailed free. Address

The only genuine. Beware of imitations!

STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO; MONTREAL, CAN.; NEW YORK. 339

NO-TO-BAC cures Tobacco Habit or money refunded. Makes weak men strong. Sold and guaranteed by all druggists. Get booklet.

This space will be used next week by J. A. Hooper & Co., successors to Gold & Hooper.

LOOK OUT FOR ADV.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac of your druggist, under guarantee to cure, 50c or $1.00. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

CASTORIA.

Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

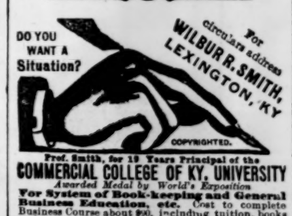
The Drift Toward Gold.

While Mr. Bryan and his associates, refusing to accept the verdict of last November, are looking forward hopefully to renewing what they call the "battle for silver" at the next congressional elections; while a bimetallic commission has just been appointed to visit the European governments in the interest of international bimetallism, there may be perceived all over the world an unmistakable drift toward the single standard of gold. Since the appointment of the United States commissioners the dispatches from Europe indicate that their mission will be fruitless, and that there is no more probability of those governments returning to bimetallism than there is of their returning to flintlock muskets for their armies. The latest announcement is from Russia, which is to the effect that she is irrevocably committed to the gold standard.

But it is not in Europe alone that this tendency is observable. The wisdom and apparent ease with which the Japanese government has planned the adoption of the gold standard is one of the marvels of modern statesmanship and marks that people as among the most sagacious nations of the earth. Laggard China also seems to be awaking from her silver dream of isolation and is anxious to have the customs duties at the treaty ports placed on the gold basis, as they substantially were when the treaties were made. The depreciation of silver has greatly crippled her revenues, and now that she is coming into closer financial connection with Russia it may be assumed that her finances will be conformed to the gold standard.

If we turn from the far orient to our own hemisphere, we will perceive a stirring in the Central and South American states to reform their monetary system and escape the losses entailed by an inferior and depreciated currency. A dispatch a few days since from Lima informed us that Peru had not only suspended silver coinage but had passed a law against the importation of silver. Columbia has adopted the gold standard, while Chili, Uruguay and Brazil make gold unlimited legal tender and silver in but limited sums. In Honduras, San Salvador, Costa Rica and Santo Domingo the gold standard has been established by law, though a depreciated paper currency prevents the circulation of gold at present. These movements go to show that those nations who are in touch with European trade and commerce feel the necessity of having the same monetary system and that their people are at a disadvantage because of their fluctuating and depreciated home currencies.

And yet while these nations, admittedly our inferiors in wealth and in physical and intellectual progress, are struggling out of the bonds that hold them back there are those among us who would imperil our vast wealth and commerce by plunging us down to the silver standard. What must the nations of the world think of such leadership and statesmanship?—Chicago Times-Herald.



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Successor to

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Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters,

Etc., Etc.

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North Carolina Shad a Specialty.

Agents.

WILLIS H. ROGERS,

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FISH DEALER

106 FULTON MARKET,

New York

North Carolina Shad a Specialty.

Stencils furnished at a moment's notice

Reference:—Durkin & Co., Banks Beth City, N C, and other Financial houses when desired

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COMMISSION DEALERS

—In all kinds of—

FRESH FISH,

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Special attention given to the sale of NORTH CAROLINA SHAD.

Stationary and Stencils, with shipping mark, forwarded upon application.

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Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited and proceeds remitted in cash. On account of intimate acquaintance and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Ripans Tabules: at druggists.
Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.

Improve your Time

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We carry in stock a full line of Bogy and Dry Kiln Wheels; also Standard Grate Bars, and are prepared to furnish Boiler Fronts and general Foundry work on short notice.

We are prepared to do our own pattern work and we guarantee our work and prices to compare with any other city.

We carry in our Supply Store a full line of Rubber and Leather Belting, Oils, Wastes, Babbit Metal, Files, Belt Dressing, Engine and Rubber Packings, Lubricators, Steam Guages, Brass Goods of all kinds, Belt Lacing, Pipe and Pipe Fittings and Boiler Tubes.

We also handle Wood and Iron Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Collars, Shafting, Couplings and Rubber Roofing Paint. And are agents for Wood Working Machinery, Engines and Boilers and Machery of all description and Gasoline Engines and Launches.

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Mayor—Charles C. Pool; Commissioners—Paleman John, Thomas A. Commander, Alson B. Seeley B. Frank Spence and Wm. W. Griggs. Clerk, Charles A. Banks; Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb; Constable and Chief of Police, Wm. C. Brooks; Street Commissioner, Reuben W. Berry; Fire Commissioners, Allen Kramer and Fred. H. Zeigler.

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Postmaster—E. F. Lamb.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts

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Methodist, J. H. Hall, pastor; Baptist, C. S. Blackwell, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, F. H. Johnston, pastor.

Methodist Episcopal (Opera House); Preaching 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. W. J. Grollin pastor.

Colored—Methodist, P. R. Anderson, pastor; Corner Stone; Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch, Lake Pierce, pastor; Sawyer's Chapel, J. C. Coleman pastor. Antioch, Presbyterian, S P Smith, pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317, Dr. W. W. Griggs, W. M.; G. W. Brothers, S. W.; E. F. Lamb, J. W.; H. B. Bradford, Sec'y. Moses Weisel Treas. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday nights.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge No. 14; C. W Belanga, N. G.; W. H. Ballard, V. G.; H. O. Hill, Secty.; M. Wescott, Treasurer.

Talula Encampment No. 8; W. H. Ballard, C. P.; C. M. Borgess, H. P.; Maurice Wescott, S. W.; W. A James, J. W.; H. O. Hill, Scribe; G. W. Twiddy, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209; H. O. Hill, Regent; D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; C. Gaurkin, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary; J. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer. Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor; R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Ingle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson, Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; J. P. Simpson, Sachem; W. S. Sanford, Sr. Sagamore; Will Anderson, Jr. Sagamore; C. W. Balanga, Prophet; James Spires, C. of R.; S. H. Murrell, K. of W. Meet every Wednesday night.

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Sheriff, Thomas P. Wilcox; Superior Court Clerk, John F. Overman; Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper, Treasurer, John S. Morris; County Examiner, Gaston Pool.

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We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL and HULLS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial.

REFERENCES: Guirkin & Co., bankers, Hughes & pritchard, J. B. Flora & Co., Robinson & Co., Elizabeth City, N. C.

Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, May 26, 1897.

☞ Work!

☞ Industry tells.

☞ Idlers will all get left.

☞ See the changes in the Railroad Time Table.

☞ While the earlier planted cotton looks "sorry" that later planted is looking well.

☞ Some of our farmers report that their Irish potato crop is going to be short, having been damaged by the April frosts.

☞ That the weather thus far has been cool, especially for May, is true, and the question now is, What kind of weather will June and July bring us? Who can tell?

☞ The Friends will hold their regular Quarterly Meeting at Belvidere next Sunday. These meetings of this religious body is always largely attended and are interesting.

☞ The Commencement Exercises of the Elizabeth City State Colored Normal School are in progress at the Court House. Further notice in next week's CAROLINIAN.

☞ The Naval Reserves are preparing for a Grand Bazaar, to begin on the 7th of June and to continue one week. It will be held at the Armory, on Water street. Let it be liberally aided, encouraged and patronized.

☞ Remarked a gentleman the other day whose last visit here was over two years ago: "I notice that you are making rapid strides forward. Among other things I specially see sightly Canals in the place of the unsightly creeks that so much disfigured your City."

☞ Our accommodating, polite and popular Assistant Postmaster, Mr. W. H. Jennings, has done what all good young men should do—"taken unto himself a wife." The bride, Miss Lulu Whitehurst, is well known and is much esteemed by all. The wedding was a quiet home one, and took place at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. A. C. Bell, on North Road Street, on Thursday night, Rev. W. E. Hocutt officiated. The CAROLINIAN sincerely wishes them long life and happiness.

☞ With this issue THE NORTH CAROLINIAN enters upon its Twenty-ninth Volume. During the twenty eight years of its publication what wonderful changes have taken place, and especially in Elizabeth City. From a town with only a population of 1200 it has grown to be a City with over 7,000. Identified with the people and their material interests, the CAROLINIAN has advocated and supported them and exerted all the influence it could bring to bear to promote them. That it has been successful is conced. It is not only one of the oldest institutions of Elizabeth City and the Albemarle section, but it is the oldest paper in the State without change of editor or proprietor. In its first issue the statement was made that it had "come to stay," and, at the end of twenty-eight years, HERE IT IS, as full of life, vigor, hope and determination as ever. Indeed, many of its patrons say of it that, like wine, it keeps on improving with age. The editor has no pledges to make except to say that the policy of the past may be taken as an index of what may be expected in the future. Thankful for the patronage we have received, we hope to merit its continuance.

☞ Sensational reports have been circulated in regard to the "Mill-hand strike" here last week. Briefly stated, it occurred at the Mill of the Elizabeth City Lumber Company. The hands struck, not for better wages, but fewer hours. Other men were employed to take their places. On Wednesday evening the strikers gathered in the neighborhood of the Mill and made threatening demonstrations. This, of course, caused some excitement. The Sheriff and Chief of Police were sent for, and the military alarm bell was indiscreetly rung, calling the Naval Reserves to the Armory. This caused general excitement and hundred of people hurried to the place. The presence of the officers and the advice and warning given had their effect; the noisy strikers desisted, quieted down and separated; the crowd dispersed; the military was not called out; no arrests were made and the trouble ended. The ringleader of the strike was a negro who came from Nortolk.

——There are two things we will add in this connection: 1st, the military alarm should never be allowed to be sounded unless properly ordered; and 2nd, while every man has a right to quit work when the terms do not suit him, but no man has any right, by intimidation or violence, to prevent other men from working.

☞ Some of the truckers of Tyrrell began shipping Irish potatoes last week.

☞ That Kid Glove Moses Weisel is celling for 79c is a corker.

☞ One difficulty about seizing an opportunity is the trouble experienced in penetrating its disguise.

☞ You will want our Clothing if you see the quality and how little they cost. Genuine bargains at Fowler & Co.'s.

☞ Somebody has defined haste to be a sidewalk full of barrels and boxes, a street jammed with trucks, and just one minute to catch the train.

☞ You need Clothing every day; need money just as often. Our Clothing Prices help you to save your money. Catch the idea? Fowler & Co.

☞ We learn that the Commencement Exercises of the Belvidere Academy, which took place on the 21st were of a high order and, as usual very entertaining.

☞ You will do well to buy a Carpet of Fowler & Co, at their present prices for they will be higher.

☞ Thinking men have made the world what it is. All the works of man around us are but the material form through which the thought of man is expressed.

If you want a Suit of Clothes made to order, go to Fowler & Co, Large assortment to select from and a fit guaranteed.

☞ Blindfolding a cross bull will take the kinks out of him very quick. Get a leather hood, tie it over his eyes so that he can only see out sideways, and he will become gentle as a lamb.

☞ Its a peach! that $1.25 Overcoats for boys at Moses Weisel's, sizes from 5 to 13 years, with capes

☞ The chances to make money by specialty farming do not lie far away from your own region. The same opportunity exists right where you are, which you imagine can be found only a thousand miles away.

☞ A special lot of Straw Matting at reduced price. Fowler & Co.

☞ The Closing Exercises of the Colored Normal and Industrial Institute last week were decidedly creditable. Prof. C. A. Whitehead, the Principal, has evidently been doing a successful work.

☞ The man who doesn't turn up at Moses Weisel's Gents Furnishing Goods sale is very apt to be turned down by judges of elegant styles.

☞ Earth's greatest tragedy is the tragedy of those who have fallen from integrity and virtue, as stars fall out of the sky. A ship must lose its sails and rudder, but if it retain its compass it may reach the harbor. But in life all is lost when man loses his conscience.

☞ How are you off for Blankets. We have 'em, the best to be had from 50c the pair to $5. Moses Weisel.

☞ For thousands of years the farmer has been working with his hands, and others have to too great an extent reaped the reward. Now he is beginning to work with his brain, with the result of reaping the reward himself.

☞ The man who has no happiness in life is one who doesn't wear Moses Weisel's perfect fitting shirts.

☞ "When you see two men constantly together," observed the Ready-Made Philosopher, "it is safe to assume that they like each other." Taking his cue from the Philosopher's tone the Accomplished Listener inquired, "And how about two women?" "In that case," responded the Philosopher, with an appreciative smile, "you may know that they are afraid of each other."

☞ A wise man doesn't like to admit that he has been foolish twice in the same way. If he forgets to buy his Neckties of Moses Weisel one day, he manages to drop into the store the next time he needs a supply.

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun rose this morning at 4:47 and will set to-night at 7:06.—Miss Lessie Grandy, of Washington, D. C., is here on a visit to her mother and family, on Mathews street.—The man who provokes a healthy laugh is a public benefactor.—Mr. M. N. Sawyer has purchased the Mrs. Woodard property on Ehringhaus street.—The man who loves the sound of his own voice is never popular.—Mr. W. H. S. Burgwyn, of Henderson, Bank Examiner, was here on Thursday.—Some families have good home made bread and bad home-made manners.—Register Culpepper reports ten marriage licenses issued during May; six white and four colored.—The Quiet Observer says that a woman may not be very curious naturally, but she can't resist the temtation to watch her neighbor moving out.—The Observer truly says:

It's queer how some people, ere work is performed,
A hasty suggestion will make;
And how many will go
To great trouble to show
The point where you make a mistake.

—Miss Ettie Merriam has left for an extended visit to Bristol, Ct.—"Of course all my aunts say the baby looks like me," said a blushing young father. "What does your wife say to that?" asked an elder man. "Well, she admits that I may resemble the baby a little."—Mr. Charles Levis, of Baltimore, was in the city on Thursday. He gave us a call.—"The Turks seem to have a mighty poor opinion of Greeks," observed a citizen the other day. "Yes, that accounts for their running 'em down," said another.—Ripe cherries in market.—We hear the address delivered by our talented young townsman Isaac C. Meekins, esq., before the Academy at Manteo Friday night very highly spoken of.—The revised edition of the Bible proverb about who getteth a wife is; Who so findeth a wife, findeth a good thing.—Mr. W. H. Sanders, of the Elizabeth City Iron Works, spent sveral days last week in New York on business.—He: "I called him a liar to his face." She: "What gave you the courage?" He: "The telephone."—The vacant lots between Swain's Hotel and Broughton's shop, on Poindexter street have been purchased by D. S. Kramer, J. W. Perry, W. M. Gregory and Kramer Bros. & Co. They propose to improve and build upon them.—Here's a sample of poetry and pross:

Balmy insense of the Spring time!
(Smoking rubbish chokes the air.)
Glorious spices of the Indies!
(Camphor moth-balls everywhere!)

—"Do you enjoy novel reading?" a certain young woman was asked. "Yes; one can associate with people in fiction that one wouldn't dare to in real life," was her reply.—Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell delivered an address before the Academy at Kinston last week.—The Listener overheard the following: "He used to treat me with distinguished consideration." "And now?" "And now he treats me with extinguished consideration."—Mrs Jacobusky, of Portsmouth, Va, is visiting Mrs. Jacob Salomonsky on Fearing street.—"If there are microbes in kisses, what disease do they produce?" he asked. "Palpatition of the heart," was her reply.—The following, headed "Out of Sight," was picked up on the street:

Now I am busted,
Not a cent have I,
Those whom I trusted
Pass me on the sly.
When I had money
They sought me day and night,
Now I am busted,
"My friends"(?) are out of sight.

—"Ma, what is a grass widow?" inquired little Johnny. "It is a woman whose husband is engaged in the business of sowing wild oats," was the answer.—Says an old Bachelor: "It is all nonsense to pretend that love is blind. I never knew a man in love that did not see ten times as much in his sweetheart than I did."—I. C. Meekins, esq, left on Saturday for Wake Forest, to be absent several days.—Quite a number of improvements are in progress in different parts of the city.—Street Commissioner Berry is having good work done on the streets.—Mr. F. L. Scarborough, of Avon, called and paid his respects.—"The man who puts a plugged penny in the basket," says the Philosopher, "is usually the severest critis of the sermon."—A successful Business Man, in rhyming mood, writes:

We may live without poetry, music and art;
We may live without conscience, and live without heart;
We may live without friends, we may live without fads,
But business to-day cannot live without ads.

—The Minstrel performance at Overman's Academy on Tuesday night was a splendid one, but because of the storm there wasn't as full a house as there otherwise would have been. This is to be regretted, as the Fire Company, for whose benefit the entertainment was given, deserves and should have every encouragement.—"The month of May is very appropriately named," remarked the youth to his friend. "In what regard?" "Because the weather is so uncertain." "How does the name May apply to uncertain weather?" "Well, it may be hot or it may be cold, it may be wet or it may be dry."—When the Town Commissioners need advice they will not be apt to apply to the critics who have never succeeded in any business enterprise they have undertaken.—Hon. K. R. Pendleton, Collector of Customs at Edenton, was in the city on business on Saturday.—The old sunken Barge that has long been an obstruction at the mouth of Poindexter Creek has been raised and removed. Mr. Joseph Pritchard did it. He about always accomplishes what he undertakes.—During a thunder strom on Friday evening there was hail here.—Emanuel Davis, one of our best known and prominent colored men, died at his residence on Sheppard street Sunday. For more than twenty-five years he has been the leading Brick mason here. He was in the 60th year of his age.—Our former young townsman, Mr. Gaston Bell, now of Norfolk, spent the Sabbath here with his relatives. He called and paid his respects before leaving on Monday.—We are glad to learn that our esteemed friend, Jacob Salomonsky, who has been quite ill, is able to be up again.—The revival meeting at the Methodist Church continues.—Misses Runyan and Barkley, of Bloomsburg, Pa., who have been spending several weeks on a visit here, leave for home Friday. The many acquaintances and friends they have made regret their departure.—Columbia is shippiug potatoes, via the Pettit line, and they are bringing good prices in New York and other markets.

Charles H. Mebane and some other Populists in Raleigh are arranging to establish a Populist paper, which Mebane says "Will expound pure Populism."—Exchange.

What is the matter? Has the Progressive Farmer and The Caucasian lost their Populistic savor How the mighty have fallen!—Winston Republican.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager, Elizabeth City, N. C

WHY will you buy bitter nauseating tonics when **Groves Tasteless Chill Tonic** is as pleasant as Lemon Syrup. Your druggist is authorized to refund the money in every case where it fails to cure. Price, 50 cents

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Alex. Wadsworth

W. H Morris,

Veterinary Surgeon.

Having made the Diseases of Horses a special study, is now devoting attention to their cure. He has had marked success in treating staggers, affections of the lungs, lock jaw, etc. He also treats all Domestic Animals.

☞ Examinations at his office on Main street, Elizabeth City, N. C, FREE OF CHARGE

Marshal's Notice of Sale

UPON EXECUTION IN ADMIRALITY.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Albemarle, at the suit of Hudgins & Hurst, I will expose to sale at public auction, and will sell to the best bidder for cash on Thursday the 17th day of June, 1897, at 12 o'clock, in the forenoon, the Schooner Filena, her tackle, apparel and furniture, boats, boiler, engine, and appurtenances where she now lies at the dock opposite Swain's Hotel in Elizabeth City, North Carolina.

O. J. CARROLL, U. S. Marshal.
by Chas. C. Thomas, Deputy Marshal.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper

Honest Money

Is not alone that which you earn, but that which you save. Come here to-morrow, come any day of the week, come when you will and see if the money we save you is not as honest in your pocket as it would be in the till of those who would

Charge You

more for goods. We have Child's Cape Overcoats, sizes 9 to 13 years, at $1.25, we will guarantee cannot be matched in the city at the price. We also have a

Man's Suit

square cut, color blue, for $2.50 that is a corker. We also have higher price Suits, goods that are equally as cheap, for $5.00 $5.50, $6.00, $6.50, $7.50 and up. We have

Dress Goods

that are the very latest 1896 Fall Styles from 10 cents to $2.00 per yard, a wide range of prices you will say, but the assortment is complete and fashionable.

Shoes

in an endless assortment and prices the very lowest. Investigate and know for yourself we are positively the lowest price house in the city.

Moses Weisel,

ELIZABETH CITY, N C

Kamer Bros. & Co.,

(INCORPORATED)

ufacturers of and Dealers in

KILN & AIR DRIED

LUMBER

—AND—

Building Material

Truck Boxes

—AND—

CRATES

Now is the time to place your order the latter for the Spring Shipping.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Miss Silvia Lowe has returned from Hertford.

Mrs Harriet Cowell left Saturday for Philadelphia.

Mrs. Gracie Haughton, an old and estimable lady, died last week and was buried on Sunday.

Prof. C. A. Whitehead, Principal of the Normal and Industrial School, returned to his home at Charlotte last week.

Miss Eliza Smith, of Philadelphia, spent a few days of last week in the city, the guest of Mrs. Mebane on Road street.

Mr. L. H. G. Jones made a brief visit to Hertford last week.

The Samaritans were out en masse on Sunday to hear their annual sermon.

This is Commencement week. So far the exercises have been interesting and largely attended. They will continue until Friday night.

The address of Mr. C. E. Physic before the State Normal Lyceum on Friday evening last was a master piece of logic and philosophical research.

Saturday is Decoration Day. It will be observed here with appropriate exercises under the auspices of Fletcher Post No. 20, Rev S. P. Smith will deliver the address.

Mr. Alfred Morris and several others are on the sick list.

Miss L. B. Crews, one of the assistant teachers in the N. & I. I., leaves for her home in Oxford this week.

Mrs. Martha Bowser died at her father's residence on the north side on Monday.

The visitors to the Association returned this week and report a largely attended and harmonious session. The next will be held at Sawyer's Creek, Camden county.

Mr. Hugh Gordon returned from New York to attend the funeral of his grandmother.

Hon. G. A. Mebane was at home last week attending the closing of his school but has since returned north.

Rev. M. P. Hawkins, of Edenton, delivered a pointed, practical and instructive sermon to the students of the State Normal on Sunday and returned home Monday.

Those who atttended the closing exercises of the N. & I. Institute last week are unanimous in commending the successful and creditable manner in which the features were conducted. While many of the students are quite young they all performed their parts well making a favorable impression upon those who witnessed their efforts.

Mr. Philip McDonald, a prominent citizen of Edenton, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. E. M. Davis, aged 60, one of the most prominent and well-known characters of the town, died on Sunday. For many years the deceased has been the leading brick-mason of the city, having charge of the erection of nearly every brick building of importance in the city He was a member of the Order of Love and Charity and Masons. He was chairman of the Trustees of the N. & I. I., having been elected to that position a few days ago, upon the death of the late Jordan Close. The funeral was preached by Rev, Anderson at Mount Lebanon on Monday.

CURES.... SUMMER DISEASES

The Ideal Remedy for all diseases of the stomach and bowels, such as Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Cramps, Loss of Appetite, etc., is that standard of all medicines,

DR. KING'S

ROYAL GERMETUER.

Thousands of Certificates attest the fact.

Mr. L. T. Collier, Kosciusko, Miss., says: "My bowels would act from ten to twenty times a day, of a bloody, mucus nature. My kidneys were very badly out of order. I was treated by the best physicians, and they said I could live but a short while. I then commenced using Royal Germetuer. In three weeks I could eat anything, and do as much work as ever. I continued the Germetuer, and can testify that I am entirely cured, and that Germetuer did the work."

☞ **It is as pleasant to take as lemonade, and builds up from the first dose. It cures disease by removing the cause.**

Sold by Druggists, One Dollar.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE ATLANTA CHEMICAL CO., ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Write for 48-page Book, Mailed Free.

Use GERMETUER PILLS and GERMETUER COUGH SYRUP.

A. P. T. L.

The American Protective Tariff League is a national organization advocating "Protection to American Labor and Industry" as explained by its constitution, as follows:

"The object of this League shall be to protect American labor by a tariff on imports, which shall adequately secure American industrial products against the competition of foreign labor."

There are no personal or private profits in connection with the organization and it is sustained by memberships, contributions and the distribution of its publications.

FIRST: Correspondence is solicited regarding "Membership" and "Official Correspondents."

SECOND: We need and welcome contributions, whether small or large, to our funds.

THIRD: We publish a large line of documents covering all phases of the Tariff question. Complete set will be mailed to any address for 50 cents.

FOURTH: Send postal card request for free sample copy of the "American Economist."

Address Wilbur F. Wakeman, General Secretary 135 West 23d Street, New York.

Kentucky Dew Whiskey.

STANDARD OF PURITY.

Distilled of carefully selected grain matured in wood. Kentucky Dew is the leader of fine old fashion whiskey, and for mellowness and richness of flavor has no superior. RECOMMENDED BY LEADING PHYSICIANS for the Club and Sick Room. Buy from the Distillrss direct or our Agents at Distillery prices.

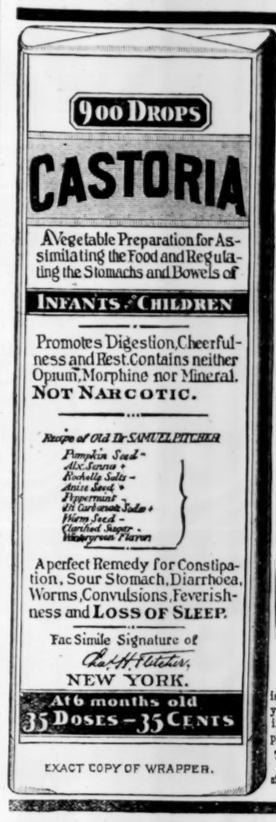
4 years old $2.50, 8 years old $3.50, 12 years old $4.50 per gallon. No charge for packing. Send money with order; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

$5,000 Guarntee as to Purity of Goods.

Old Kentucky Distil lery,

205 W. Main St. Louisville, Ky.

Try a Jug direct from our Distillery and be Convinced.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher. IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." ☞ See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death

to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and pride ourselves on the fact that while the quality is 'way up in G the prices defy competition. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to show goods, because by thus doing we are sure to secure trade.

Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Immense supply of Sugars, Cargoes of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. Our

Wholesale Department,

like our Retail Department, is always kept up to-date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us sociable; we have been since we were a boy.

W. J. Woodley, No. 138 and 140 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Dress Goods.

Unusual good value in Plain and Fancy Spring and Summer Dress Goods at Fowler & Co's

Hosiery

Before buying your Hosiery, examine the prices and qualites at Fowler & o's.

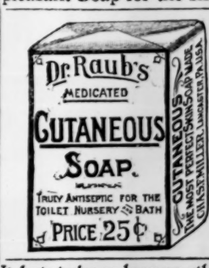
Clothing.

Fowler & Co. re offering some Special Bargains in Clothing. Some heavy weight or Winter Clothing will be sold for about half their value

Fowler & Co.'s Store is full of new goods and new prices. Give them a call.

"Nothing else like it."

The most refreshing and pleasant Soap for the skin.



It lasts twice as long as others.

A trial will convince you of its great merit. Will please the most fastidious.

CHARLES F. MILLER,

Mfr. of FRENCH MILLED TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY,

Lancaster, Penn.

ESTABLISHED, 1849.

CASTORIA.

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Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.
Ripans Tabules cure headache.
Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.
Ripans Tabules assist digestion.
Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

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Vigor and Vitality

Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is overcome. The blood is purified, enriched and vitalized and carries health to every organ. The appetite is restored and the stomach toned and strengthened. The nerves are fed upon proper nourishment and are therefore strong: the brain is cleared and the mind refreshed by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Mr. "Tomredy."

A correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal tells this story of the Brazilian Minister in Washington, who is, unfortunately, blind, and has his daily papers read to him by a secretary, so that he is obliged to form his impressions entirely by sound. The other night he sat at a club dinner by the side of a well-known correspondent, and in the course of an hour's conversation he repeated the name of Mr. "Tomredy" at least half a dozen times. It was some little time before it dawned upon the correspondent's mind that the Minister meant Speaker Reed. Senor Salvador de Mendonca had never seen the name in print and never heard it pronounced in any other way than "Tomredy," and although an extremely punctilious gentleman he fell into what would have been to him an unpardonable error if he could have known it. Speaker Reed sat near him and enjoyed the incident immensely.

Not Suited for Toreadors.

A bull fighter in Mexico on the lookout for a novelty undertook to appear in the arena on a bicycle. He did so, and all went well till, describing a graceful curve, he rode over a stone and the bull, seizing the opportunity, lifted both bicycle and ride on his horns and tossed them over the balustrade in among the spectators. The toreador was severely bruised, and is going to stick to horses in future.—New York Press.

Try Grain-O!
Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee.

15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee
Looks like Coffee

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. NYNU—20.

R R R
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammation.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

Frostbites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Asthma,

DIFFICULT BREATHING.

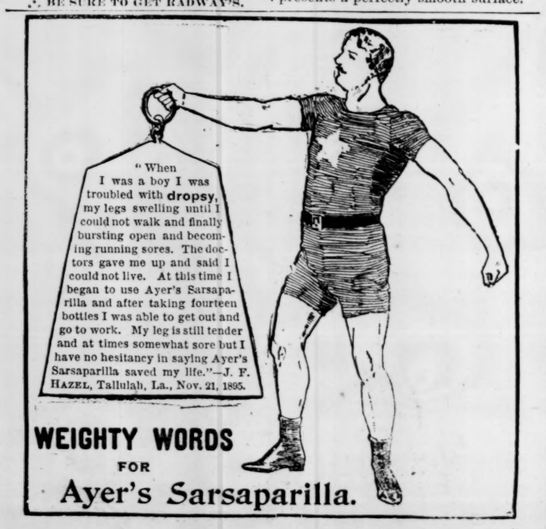
CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need anyone SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

WHEN USED INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.
RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.
BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.



WEIGHTY WORDS FOR Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

On Kleptomania.

A London magistrate, Mr. Curtis Bennett, the other day took occasion to make some remarks on the subject of kleptomania which were distinctly severe on the fair sex.

A respectable woman was brought before him charged with stealing twenty-five cents' worth of property. The defence was mental infirmity.

The magistrate said that what was said to be kleptomania in better class circles in poorer circles was called thieving. Personally he did not believe in kleptomania among the better folk. His experience during the past twelve years as a metropolitan magistrate was that it was exclusively confined to the female sex. It was very peculiar that it should not be found among the male population.

No doubt there was in females a love, and even a passion, for striking a bargain. In the process of carrying out that bargaining system women seemed sometimes to think it would be an achievement if they got what they wanted for nothing. That was the only explanation he knew of for kleptomania which was actually thieving. There was no doubt that the prisoner did steal the things. She said she had a limited income of $250 a year; thousands of people who came before that court would be glad to have that amount and would be honest with it. He thought that probably the lesson she had had of a night in prison would teach her not to purloin other people's goods when she went to shops.—New York Journal.

Washington's Statue.

The statue of Washington—that $250,000 one—in Philadelphia is said to have been modeled after the portrait of the Father of His Country, painted by Gilbert Stuart, and now in the White House. If such be the case, it is not Washington at all, below the neck and part of the shoulders, for Stuart painted only a bust portrait. The completed figure was painted afterward by Winstanley, with Colonel Smith, son-in-law of President John Adams, as a model for the unfinished body and limbs. Washington was a man of splendid proportions, almost a giant, and Colonel Smith was the only man of that day who could wear George's clothes without a misfit.

In 1814, when General Ross and Admiral Cockburn, two British firebrands and wreckers, drove Dolly Madison away from the White House, the wife of the President turned back to save this portrait of Washington. It was hanging on the wall, and caught her eye just as the British reached the threshold. At the risk of capture she resolved to save it, and save it she did, though the servants were obliged to chop it out of the frame with an ax. The canvas was sent in a hack to a woman of the name of Baker, living beyond Georgetown. Fifty years later it was renovated and rehung in the White House.—New York Press.

A New Diversion.

A nose party is the latest, and it is thus described by a participant in one: Holes were made in a sheet large enough to permit a good-sized nose. Half of the party got behind it, and for a moment or two there was a widely varying assortment of proboscises on exhibition, ranging from the turn-up pug to the needle-pointed creation searcher. The party on the outside selected noses, each choosing the particular nose that suited his ideas, and the owner thereof was his partner for the evening. It was a solemn occasion.

Another entertainment given recently was called a "harlequin party," and the colors of red, green and yellow were to be seen on all sides. The decorative effect was charming; those bright hues were seen at the windows, and about the tables—and everywhere; and, moreover, to the prizes were appended the same gay insignia. A harlequin party is clo se kia to the salmagundi, it seems. There were ten different tables at the entertainment, and each table had its own game. The young people had great fun over the various games progressing fro m one table to another.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Coal From Turf.

Another plan for turning to account forces of nature as yet dimly understood is reported from Scandinavia, where a savant has discovered a method of converting the turf into coal. The turf is placed in retorts and gradually heated to 250 degrees. The retorts are then closed and the temperature kept up for seven hours. The tar and gas products are thus retained in the coal mass to the extent of eighty per cent., and the resultant is said to contain sixty-five per cent. of carbon, six per cent. of hydrogen, 3.7 water and five per cent. of ashes. Turf coal gives about the same amount of heat as seconds, and has been tested both in Krupp's iron foundry and for domestic purposes. One thousand kilos are sold for $1.75, the cost of preparing it being about seventy-five cents.

About Paper.

It is a strange fact that while paper is being used for dozens of purposes formerly monopolized by wood, or even a harder material, such as car wheels, boxes, barrels, tubs, pails, etc., wood is rapidly driving other ingredients to the wall in the manufacture of nearly all the cheaper grades of paper.

Paper floors are manufactured at Einsiedein, Germany. In the form of a pasty mass the paper is spread upon the surface to be covered and submitted to pressure. It behaves like plaster of paris, and is said to be noiseless under the foot, and particularly effective in preserving a uniform temperature. Having no joints, it presents a perfectly smooth surface.

SUMMER.

And now she alights on the earth
To play with her children, the flowers;
She touches the stems, and the buds have birth,
And gently she trains them in bowers.
And the bees and the birds are glad,
And the wind catches warmth from her breath,
And around her is nothing sad
Nor any traces of death.

See how she lays her down
With roses for her crown,
With jessamine and myrtle
Forming her fragrant kirtle.
Conquered by softest slumbers,
No more the hours she numbers—

The hours that intervene
Ere she may wing her flight
Far from this smiling scene
With all her love and light,
And leave the flowers and the summer bowers
To winter in autumn and winter hours.

And must they wither then?
Their life and their perfume
Sinking so soon again
Into their earthy tomb.
Let us bind her as she lies
Ere the fleeting moment flies,
Hand and foot and arm and bosom,
With a chain of bud and blossom;
Twine red roses round her hands;
Round her feet twine myrtle bands.

Heap up flowers, higher, higher—
Tulips like a glowing fire,
Clematis of milky whiteness,
Sweet geraniums, varied brightness,
Honeysuckle, commeline,
Roses, myrtles, jessamine;
Heap them higher, bloom on bloom,
Bury her as in a tomb.

But alas they are withered all,
And how can dead flowers bind her?
She pushes away her pall,
And she leaves the dead behind her:
And she flies across the seas,
To gladden for a time
The blossom and the bees
Of some far-distant clime.
—Christina Rossetti.

OUR BURGLAR ALARM.

My sister Kate and I were very nearly of an age, but we were not alike in any way except that we were both tall and both had freckles! These troubled us, and many were the experiments we tried to remove from our faces the objectionable effects of the open-air life we led.

Father was a farmer, and we lived nine miles from the country town. Mother was a systematic and careful housekeeper, and so engrossed in her kitchen and dairy duties that she seldom made calls on her neighbors and never went to town unless she was obliged to.

She was, therefore, a little annoyed when father said at breakfast, one morning, that she must accompany him to W——that day. Nevertheless, she got ready, after a little demur, and took her seat in the dogcart an hour later with an air of resignation that made us all smile.

We had the beds to make, the breakfast dishes to wash, and the whole house to put in order, so we were as busy as bees until 12 o'clock, and had no time to think of being lonely.

But we found the afternoon go slowly, and I was beginning to feel that it would be pleasant to see mother's face again, when a newspaper that I had placed behind the clock on the kitchen mantel caught my eye. This turned my thought into a different channel.

"Kate," I said, "suppose we make some of the complexion compound we read about, the other day? We shall never get a better opportunity. Mother may not be away again for weeks. Here it is:

"Ladies who are troubled with freckles will be glad to learn that a few applications of a mixture of glycerine, cascarilla powder, tar, lemon jnce and olive oil will effectually remove them and leave the skin soft, smooth and tinted like an infant's.'"

"I'm willing to try it," said Kate. "But we haven't the ingredients."

"Yes, we have," I answered; for, unknown to her, I had one day during the previous week, when father had taken me to town, obtained them from the druggist and grocer.

We were soon at the kitchen stove, diligently mixing and stirring the decoction, and it was a sorry looking mess when we at last took it from the stove. We had, however, faith in its efficacy, and with great satisfaction we poured it into a large bottle, which we hid behind the wardrobe in our room to await use at bedtime.

While we were getting supper we were startled by a terrific peal of thunder, the forerunner of one of the most violent storms that ever raged in our district. For two hours the rain poured in sheets, flooding the yard from the house to the stable, and turning the little brook by the barn into a roaring river.

The clock struck 9. "Don't you think we had better go to bed?" said Kate, folding up her apron. "I do not think there is any use in our sitting up."

With much laughter we got our big bottle of "complexion varnish," as Kate called it. Taking a piece of rag, we gave to our faces a thick coating, which resembled nothing else I had ever seen before or have seen since.

"I'm too tired to sit up," said Kate. "Why can't we make cloth masks? Where's that old pique cloth you were cutting up yesterday?"

The masks were soon made. They were simply long pieces of white cloth reaching from the tops of our foreheads to the collars of our nightdresses, with small holes for the eyes and nostrils. We attached strings to them and tied them on.

We both soon fell asleep. It must have been near midnight when I was awakened by a noise in the diningroom which was directly below the one we occupied. It sounded as if some one was moving about stealthily—or something, rather, for I decided at once that it was the dog.

"Kate," I said, "we must have shut old Tige up in the diningroom. Very likely he hid in the cupboard when the storm came on and fell asleep there. We must go down and let him out."

We did not stop to put on our shoes or light a candle, but stole down just as we were and entered the sittingroom, which communicated with the diningroom by a folding door.

What was our surprise and horror to see the back of one man in the cupboard directly opposite us, and another busily engaged by the light of a lantern in preparing to take the silver and linen from the dining table, in what seemed to be a stout canvas bag.

The sound made by the opening of the door caused the man at the table to look up. For one instant he gazed at us, with dropped jaw and eyes almost starting from their sockets, then, with a yell which might have been heard half a mile off he let fall the silver he was holding and with one bound was out of the open window.

His companion, startled by his outcry, rushed out of the cupboard in alarm. Pen could not describe his abject terror as his eyes fell on us, and his yell as he sprang toward the window was even louder than that which had been given by his companion.

For a moment I was at a loss to account for their strange terror; but a glance at Kate made it clear.

In our long, white nightdresses and white masks we certainly looked like veritable ghosts.

We spent the rest of the night in a state of nervous terror, which made us heartly glad when, at 8 o'clock we heard the sound of wheels and saw our parents drive up to the door.

Owing to the washing away of a bridge they had been unable to get home the previous night and had accepted the hospitality of a farmer near W——who had provided them with supper and a bed.

Then, with shuddering and tears, we told our story, and were alternately kissed and cried over by mother, who declared that never, never would she leave us alone again.

As to that "complexion varnish," one application showed no favorable results, and we never felt like trying it again.—London News.

LABOR FOR ROAD-BUILDING.

A Plea for Convict Work to Improve Public Highways.

The abnormal floods along the Mississippi river have provoked much discussion of ways and means for preventing their future recurrence or for restraining the swollen stream within safe limits. Some urge a stronger and higher system of levees; others the opening of new, or reopening of old, channels, through which the river may be partly or wholly diverted from its present course; and others yet other projects, all, of course, involving the doing of much work and the spending of much money. The further suggestion is made, as applicable for the execution of any of these schemes, that the manual labor required on the vast job shall be done by the able-bodied inmates of the prisons of the various interested states. This suggestion is an eminently practical one, and it leads to the further suggestion that just such jobs afford the best possible field for the employment of convict labor.

Country and suburban roads, for example, which in all parts of the Union are in need of improvement. The spring season is the best of all times for road-building. It is the very time when farmers and villagers are most busy with other matters and can least well devote attention to the roads. And it is the time when the housed-up prisoners are most in need of wholesome occupation in the open air. There are three elements of the problem which unerringly point to its right solution. If to do work when it can best be done, with the least possible disturbance of other industries and at the lowest cost to the proprietor and to the greatest benefit to the workmen, and, indeed to all concerned—if that be business wisdom, the inmates of our state prisons should be set at road-making forthwith.

In that way they will get the exercise they need, the public will get the much-needed good roads, and there will be no competition between convict and free labor. How much the convicts need such work is demonstrated in the Kings County penitentiary, where the inmates are reported to be in danger of going mad, some of them actually doing so, through enforced idleness. How much improved roads are needed almost any suburban or rural village will testify.—New York Tribune.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Most of us in our apprentice days feel mighty enough to bear the burden of success, but how many have the strength to fail?

Write it on your heart that every day is the best in the year. No man has learned anything rightly until he knows that every day is Doomsday.

To give a suggestion, or even serious advice, to another may be kind and wise; but to press either beyond certain limits is both rude and impolitic.

The truest help we can render an afflicted man is not to take his burden from him, but to call out his best energy, that he may be able to bear the burden.

A companion that is cheerful, and free from swearing or scurrilous discourse, is worth gold. 'Tis the company and not the charge that makes the feast.

That which we acquired with the most difficulty we retain the longest; as those who have earned a fortune are usually more careful of it than those who have inherited it.

Resignation is not a passive and unaspiring content with life and the world as they are, but it is a faithful acceptance of God's sovereignty, and God's purpose, and God's method.

There is nothing purer than honesty, nothing sweeter than charity, nothing warmer than love, nothing richer than wisdom, nothing brighter than virtue, and nothing more steadfast than faith.

A well-ordered house exercises over its inmates a moral, no less than a physical influence, and has a direct tendency to make the members of the family sober, peaceable and studious of each other's happiness.

Many a life has been injured by the constant expectation of death. It is life we have to do with, not death. The best preparation for the night is to work, while the day lasts, diligently. The best preparation for death is life.

If there is anything in the world in which freedom and individuality should have full sway, it is in the choice of amusements. The time allotted to them by busy people is short in any case, and to throw it away upon what amuses some other persons, but not ourselves, is to frustrate its entire object.

Prosperity is consistent with intense worldliness, intense selfishness, intense hardness of heart, while the grander features of human character—self-sacrifice, disregard of pleasure, patriotism, love of knowledge, devotion to any great and good cause—these have no tendencies to bring men what is called fortune.

Corn Sugar.

Recently I gave a description of cornstalk sugar. Now comes a Chicago man who has discovered and apparently perfected a process for converting corn into powdered sugar. The Chicago Sugar Refining company is now turning out an article of powdered sugar, made wholly of corn, that is equal to anything in the market. This new corn sugar has ninety-seven per cent. of saccharine strength, against ninety-eight per cent. of the regular powdered sugar, but this loss of sweetness is more than made up in price. The grain of this new corn sugar is not quite so fine as the regular powdered sugar, but this is claimed as an advantage, as it will not cake or become lumpy.—Atlanta Constitution.

Not Uncommon.

An authority on palmistry says that a woman with a long thumb will always do her best to have her own way. So will almost any other woman.

PIES OF DENBY DALE.

ONE IMMENSE PRODUCTION WHICH WEIGHED 3500 POUNDS.

Great Concoction of Meats and Pastry Made in England at Various Periods to Commemorate Important Events—A Disaster Which Happened on One Occasion.

The pie of Denby Dale is of great repute in Yorkshire, England, although even there there seems to be ignorance as to what manner of man invented this fearsome dish.

The last Denby Dale pie was made, cooked, carved and distributed only last summer, in celebration of the jubilee of the repeal of the corn laws. The meats of which it was composed weighed nearly 1500 pounds. Half a ton of steel plates went to form the dish in which it was baked, and the flour for the crust added an equal weight. The oven that received this burden of nearly two tons measured 13 feet in length by 9 feet in width and 2 feet in depth. When nicely browned the giant pie, gayly decked with flowers and guarded by mounted police, was drawn in procession by fourteen horses to the place of feasting. Here, at a fixed hour, it was solemnly carved with a knife close upon 3 feet feet long, and a fork of proportionate size, and served on commemoration plates to all persons who paid for the privilege of thus tasting it. The edacious crowd numbered thousands, and few returned from the scene of festivity without a souvenir. Some of the old folks came from over the Lancashire border, and even farther, in order to be in at the picnic, and a few announced their intention to dispatch a morsel of the dainty to relatives abroad as one sends round the wedding cake.

That was the sixth big pie to delight the epicures of Denby Dale. The first, which dates back more than a hundred years, was intended to mark the thankfulness of the inhabitants for the recovery of George III from mental derangement. Nearly thirty years elapsed before another event occurred worthy of such signal regard. This was the battle of Waterloo. The oldest inhabitant cannot recall the Waterloo pie; but it was, no doubt, a famous affair, for, when another generation had come to maturity, it formed a pattern for the great pie of '46, by which Denby Dale testified satisfaction at the repeal of the corn laws. The pie of '46 attained renown in its day. Songs were written and sung in its honor, and they even reached the metropolis. The music halls of the period sounded the praise of the "stunning great meat pie."

The pie of '46 was scarcely a success. No blame attached to the cook; it was the serving arrangements that went wrong. A special platform had been built for the "dainty dish," but it suddenly collapsed, and the contents of the pie were scattered on the ground. Fifteen thousand people instantly pressed forward, and a delirious scramble ensued. "Amid a wild scene of turmoil and riot," says the local historian, "the stage was utterly demolished, and the pie flung to the winds."

A long time elapsed before there was a revival of this form of jubilee. The jubilee year of Queen Victoria's reign, however, was an opportunity not to be missed. The Dale's folk had gone forty-one years without a pie, and a pie they determined to have at all hazards. But, alas! the fiction of the old ballad singer might almost have been prophecy, disaster and not good digestion waited upon appetite. No one was drowned in the liquor, it is true; but some were nearly poisoned. That is not a matter for wonder, considering the medley with which the pie was stuffed. In it were hundreds of pounds of beef, mutton, veal, lamb and pork, as well as thirty-two rabbits, forty pigeons, various fowls and 100 small birds.

The official recorder is reticent about this melancholy business. He merely remarks that a fifth pie was prepared a month or two later, because the committee felt it their duty to provide the inhabitants of the district who were prevented by the crush from partaking of the previous pie! The committee profited by their experience. The last big pie was a mild mixture compared with its predecessors. Nevertheless, it surpassed all former productions in size and magnificence. It weighed about 3500 pounds, and 1120 pounds of flour went into its crust.

Voting Machines.

Voting machines were given a trial in four cities in Michigan, and in three of the trials the results were such as to encourage the wider use of the machines. In Detroit the United States voting machines were tested but the results were far from satisfactory. This is explained to be due not to any defect in the operation of the machine, but to the inability of the voters to manipulate it correctly, the time allowed for instruction before election having been insufficient.

Lansing, Adrian and Hudson used the Abbott machine, a Michigan invention, with uniformly favorable results, and Adrian and Hudson have invested in a full complement of the machines. Ample time has been allowed for instruction, and the voters found no unusual difficulty in learning how to operate the mechanism. With the Abbott machine it is impossible for the operator to lose his vote. He knows that his vote will not be recorded until the bell rings, and when the bell is heard he can rest assured that his will has been registered.—Atlanta Constitution.

Ingenious Convicts.

There are many ingenious and enterprising convicts in the Florida camps. Recently certain circumstances led the boss in charge of one of the convict camps near Albion to make an investigation. The result was that a complete outfit for distilling whiskey was discovered in one of the phosphate pits near the stockade. One of the negro convicts had made a worm from iron pipe, and, with an iron pot fitted with a plank cover, had constructed an apparatus with which he could distill whiskey from the corn bread given him to eat. It is said that two of the guards were in partnership with him. It is also reported that a copper coil belonging to a feedwater purifier on the dredgeboat in the camp was stolen a few nights ago, and it is supposed it is now doing duty as a producer of the ardent spirits. About two years ago it was reported that one of the white convicts was making counterfeit money.—Atlanta Constitution.

No Time Lost.

Scribbler—When is that review of my novel coming out, Scather?

Scather—Well, to tell the truth, I have not read it yet.

Scribbler—Yet, when I brought the book to you, you assured me that you would lose no time in reading it.

Scather—Well, I have lost no time in reading it yet.

A SCIENTIST SAVED.

President Barnaby, of Hartsville College Survives a Serious Illness Through the Aid of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

From the Republican, Columbus, Ind.

The Hartsville College, situated at Hartsville, Indiana, was founded years ago in the interest of the United Brethren Church, when the State was mostly a wilderness, and colleges were scarce. The college is well known throughout the country, former students having gone into all parts of the world.

PROF. ALVIN P. BARNABY.

A reporter recently called at this famous seat of learning and was shown into the room of the President, Prof. Alvin P. Barnaby. When last seen by the reporter Prof. Barnaby was in delicate health. To-day he was apparently in the best of health. In response to an inquiry the professor said:

"Oh, yes, I am much better than for some time. I am now in perfect health; but my recovery was brought about in rather a peculiar way."

"Tell me about it," said the reporter.

"Well, to begin at the beginning," said the professor, "I studied too hard when at school, endeavoring to educate myself for the professions. After completing the common course I came here, and graduated from the theological course. I entered the ministry, and accepted the charge of a United Brethren Church at a small place in Kent County, Mich. Being of an ambitious nature, I applied myself diligently to my work and studies. In time I noticed that my health was failing. My trouble was indigestion, and this with other troubles brought on nervousness.

"My physician prescribed for me for some time, and advised me to take a change of climate. I did as he requested and was some improved. Soon after, I came here as professor in physics and chemistry, and later was financial agent of this college. The change agreed with me, and for awhile my health was better, but my duties were heavy, and again I found my trouble returning. This time it was more severe, and in the winter I became completely prostrated. I tried various medicines and different physicians. Finally, I was able to return to my duties. Last spring I was elected President of the college. Again I had considerable work, and the trouble, which had not been entirely cured, began to affect me, and last fall I collapsed. I had different doctors, but none did me any good. Professor Bowman, who is professor of natural science, told me of his experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and urged me to give them a trial, because they had benefited him in a similar case, and I concluded to try them.

"The first box helped me, and the second gave great relief, such as I never had experienced from the treatmeut of any physician. After using six boxes of the medicine I was entirely cured. To-day I am perfectly well. I feel better and stronger than for years. I certainly recommend this medicine."

To allay all doubt Professor Barnaby cheerfully made an affidavit before

LYMAN J. SCUDDER, *Notary Public.*

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk, or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

GAY FUNERALS IN GREECE.

People Who Can Afford Brass Bands Employ Them.

Funerals are far less funereal in sunny Hellas than in northern climes, according to the Philadelphia Press. The typical Greek funeral of the poorer sort is led by six or eight men, bearing between them an open coffin, in which the face of the corpse is fully visible to passers upon the street. If the bearers are in the Greek national costume—red caps, white kilts, knife plaited, and long white stockings, with embroidered gaiters—they certainly look rather gay for mourners. If a hearse is used it is not a black affair with heavy plumes, but as gay with gilding and red and white paint as a circus wagon, and so arranged that the face of the corpse is visible. If the family of the dead man are rich enough to afford it, a brass band accompanies the procession, besides the group of Greek priests walking by the coffin. There is always a crowd of onlookers. Public notice of deaths and funerals is always given in the towns by printed cards, posted on the church doors, lamp posts and dead wals.

In Athens the funeral of an eminent man is always made the excuse for something like a public festival. On such occasions the state hearse is brought out, drawn by four white horses. This hearse is a high affair, made in close imitation of a Corinthian temple. The elaborately carved columns are gay with gilding, the roof is white and gold. On every possible pretext there is a military parade in honor of the distinguished departed, and the brass band is never omitted. When the late Austrian Minister, Baron Koszed, was buried there was a parade in his honor of several regiments of Greek infantry, a lot of marines from the Greek navy, Austrian sailors and attaches; music was furnished by Greek and Austrian military bands, the former of which wound up the day by playing popular airs in the Place de la Constitution to an audience of several thousand. Fully half the population of the city were gathered in dense masses along the wide academy avenue, and saw the parade, in which the gay frontier troops in their Albanian dress were the most conspicuous feature, and next to them were the beautiful floral designs borne upon long poles by men of European dress. The King was present in a plain carriage driven by a coachman in silver and blue uniform, but he attracted little attention. Athenians can see their King almost any day.

A Warning to Cat Kissers.

It must be a terrifying revelation to those foreign ladies who kiss their cats that has been made by Professor Flocci, the Italian chemist. He has found by experiment that when a cat licks its lips it spreads over them a saliva in which there are swarms of minute bacilli not free from danger to human beings. When he inoculated rabbits and guinea-pigs with this noxious substance, they died within twenty-four hours; and he has come to the conclusion that it is dangerous for ladies to indulge in the habit of kissing their cats. We cannot conceive of any lady indulging in it. By the professor's experiments we learn, further, that there are ladies in Italy who kiss their lap-dogs, a habit even more dangerous than the other. His analysis of the saliva of these beasts brought out facts that are too repulsive to be spoken of.—New York Ledger.

HEALTH NOTES.

Raisins are stimulating in proportion to their quality.

Lemons and tomatoes should not be used daily in cold weather; they have a thinning and cooling effect.

All stone fruits are considered to be injurious for those who suffer from the liver, and should be used cautiously.

Don't go where there is a glare of either sunlight or electric light more than you can help. The green of the country and of the grass and trees is restful for the eyes.

Don't go to an optician to get glasses without first being examined and treated by a good oculist. Much harm is often done this way, and your eyes are not things to run any risk with.

The whole system needs to be in good condition to keep each organ right. So keep your body strong, for when the body weakens the eyes weaken. This is the reason of failing sight in old age.

Don't use the eyes when very tired or weak from sickness; they are the most sensitive of your organs, and tire as the rest of us tires, and use after a certain point of fatigue or weakness has been reached is injurious to any part of our body.

About mid-afternoon, says an authority, is the best time for gentle outdoor exercise. Those who delight in ante-breakfast walks or gymnastics are warned, too, that "early morning exercise" is as much to be avoided as early mental labor, because at that time vitality is at its lowest ebb, and needs stimulating rather than further taxation.

The Ginseng Industry.

This "crop," together with market values, and often exaggerated reports of enormous prices, forms a fascinating subject. The interesting thing about it is that the amount shipped abroad annually, foreign markets being almost the exclusive buyers, is apparently steadily decreasing, while the value is proportionately increasing. According to some very interesting figures compiled by New York Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, exports of ginseng root in 1896 were scant 200,000 pounds worth $770,000. Five years earlier exports were 283,000 pounds, in the early 80's 300,000 to 400,000, and as long ago as '76 550,000 pounds. Exports in '72 were 400,000 pounds, worth $342,000, or less than one per pound.

An Obstinate Old Soldier.

Daniel B. Boynton, and old soldier of Brownfield, Me., refused to pay his poll tax unless the amount of it was reduced, and he was taken to the jail, which is at Paris. He got out of jail by giving a bond and then made the town of Paris support him (at Brownfield's expense), on the ground that he had been taken from his home and had not the money to return there.—New York Sun.

How Large Profits Are Made.

If first-class bicycles can be manufactured in large quantities for twenty-five dollars each, how much less does it cost to build type-writing machines? Is there any reason why such machines should sell for $100 each? Is there any reason why purchasers should pay even fifty dollars for such? What makes it possible for the manufacturers to secure five or six times the original cost? Persistent and judicious advertising.

Keep in Shape.

From the largest cities down to the smallest towns this is the month for beginning of out-door sports of all kinds and also the beginning of the season when sprains, bruises, hurts and mishaps are as plentiful as huckleberries. Everybody knows this is a common experience, and that common experience has settled down to this: that the best thing to do is to be provided with a supply of St. Jacobs Oil, for emergencies of the kind as an especially sure cure for the worst sprain or the deepest bruise. Sportsmen, athletes, ball players and oarsmen have known this for many many seasons, and reference to it is now only a reminder to get your supplies. Hard strains and over-work of the muscles will bring pains and aches, and sportsmen know what's best and are never without the surest cure in the use of the great remedy.

Germany's West African colony of Cameroons has about 4,000,000 inhabitants.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00, all druggists.

Uncle Sam has to pay $1 a pound for his smokeless powder.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

J. C. Simpson, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

The flesh speedily reunites when obstinate sores are cleansed with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine.—Mrs. W. PICKERT, Van Sicklen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1895.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe. 10c.

Some Things That Never Sleep.

Naturalists have discovered that there are several species of fish which never sleep, and that many species of flies are awake from the time they are hatched until they die. There are some dogs and cats, also, that apparently never sleep—that is, at night.

Pertinent Questions.

Why Will a Woman Throw Away Her Good Looks and Comfort?

Why will a woman drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence and miss three-quarters of the joy of living, when she has health almost within her grasp? If she does not value her good looks, does she not value her comfort?

Why, my sister, will you suffer that dull pain in the small of your back, those bearing-down, dragging sensations in the loins, that terrible fullness in the lower bowel, caused by constipation proceeding from the womb lying over and pressing on the rectum? Do you know that these are signs of displacement, and that you will never be well while that lasts?

What a woman needs who is thus affected is to strengthen the ligaments so they will keep her organs in place. There is nothing better for this purpose than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The great volume of testimony which is constantly rolling in, proves that the Compound is constantly curing thousands of just such cases.

The following letter from Mrs. Marlow is only one of many thousands which Mrs. Pinkham has received this year from those she has relieved—surely such testimony is convincing:

"My trouble commenced after the birth of my last child. I did not know what was the matter with me. My husband went to our family physician and described my symptoms, and he said I had displacement and falling of the womb. He sent me some medicine, but it did little good. I let it go on about two years, and every time I did any hard work my womb would come down. Finally a lady friend advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I did. The first bottle helped me so much, I continued to take it right along. My back was almost the same as no back. I could not lift scarcely any weight. My life was just a drag to me. To-day I am well of my womb trouble, and have a good, strong back, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—MRS. L. MARLOW, Milford, Ill.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217

ASK YOUR SEEDDEALER FOR
SLUG-SHOT
TO DESTROY
Currant and Cabbage Worms, Potato Bugs, Cucumber Fleas, Rose Lice and Slugs, Lice on Cattle, Fowls, Etc.

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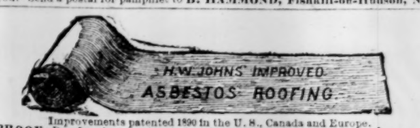

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